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Paper Drive Speeded Up; Hull Hails American Unity; Britain Slashes Fuel Use

The World's Day—April 15, 1944

Boston: Drive Needs All Kinds of Waste Paper

An appeal to the people of Boston to make this Waste Paper Clean-up Week End, and to gather together for collection all kinds of waste paper which has accumulated in their homes, was made by Salvage Director George G. Hyland. [Page 2.]

Synthetic rubber is being produced today at a greater rate than crude was ever consumed in a prewar year, according to Col. Bradley Dewey, War Production Board Rubber Director, speaking in Boston. [Page 5.]

Complete financial rehabilitation of many American cities now facing bankruptcy is needed so that good housing can be provided at reasonable cost after the war, Walter R. MacCornack, Dean of the Massachusets Institute of Technology's School of Architecture, said last night at the Free Market Forum.

Washington: Hull Lauds Pan-American Unity

Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a Pan-American Day address lauding progress of good will in the Western Hemisphere said that international peace requires an organization that will work, as well as motivating ideals including unity of purpose and devotion to freedom. [Page 3.]

Pearl Harbor courts-martial will not be able to summon naval officers from the war fronts to testify, Navy Secretary Knox said. Instead, affidavits will be obtained from officers on active duty.

Enlisted men eager to go to the fighting fronts may now apply for transfer to the infantry, under a War Department ruling. Applicants must be under 32 years of age, and may apply from all branches of the Army with a few exceptions, chiefly in technical categories.

J. A. Krug, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board and Director of the Office of War Utilities, is resigning to accept a commission as Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, the WPB announced. Edward Falck, formerly Deputy Director, was appointed to succeed Mr. Krug as head of the OWU. The WPB vice-chairmanship has not been filled.

Europe: Use of Fuel in Britain Cut Drastically

Britain's Ministry of Fuel has forbidden the use of any kind of fuel for the heating of shops, offices, places of entertainment, and non-industrial establishments for the next six months. Restrictions, which also cover use of electricity for heating, are due to depleted coal supplies—cut by recent strikes—and Western Front requirements. The ban is effective from April 17 to Oct. 31.

Passenger trains in Eire, even on main lines, will run only two days a week and freight trains four days, with 11 branch lines suspended, due to coal shortages.

British Government-supported Laborite candidate Harold Neal was elected to Parliament by a six-to-one majority in a Clay Cross Division by-election in Derbyshire to fill the seat left by the late George Ridley.

Three hundred bus drivers and conductors of the London Transport System went on strike in protest against new summer schedules. Only three routes connecting Central and Eastern London were affected.

An Axis "three-power" parley has been held in Tokyo on the eve of the Allied invasion of Western Europe, the Berlin Radio disclosed. The broadcast said that a technical committee of Germany, Japan, and the Italian puppet Fascist regime had reached "complete agreement" on war plans.

New Premier of the Greek Government in Exile, Sophocles Venizelos, will provisionally retain portfolios of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Air, and Justice in his new Cabinet. Two ministers were appointed—Lieut. Gen. Tzanacakis, Social Welfare, and Rear Admiral Domestikas, Merchant Marine, Education, and Interior. In addition, Georgios Mantzavinos, now in London, was named Undersecretary of Finance.

Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu's declaration that the Turks would "aid the Allies to the limit of our material possibilities" is interpreted as indicating that Turkey will seek a compromise on its trade with Germany which would satisfy the Allies.

Puppet President of the Nazi Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia Dr. Emil Hacha and six of his Ministers, in a proclamation to Czechs, warned that "immeasurable disaster" would follow "inconsiderate deeds." The proclamation evidently was an effort to counteract the appeals of the Czechoslovak Government in exile, to fight in support of the Red Army.

Americas: Argentina Defers Radio News Order

Radio news services in Argentina have been relieved until further notice from provisions of a decree, originally set to take effect at once, requiring them to buy the ANDI news agency service. ANDI is governmentally controlled.

Canada: Agreement Gives Up Extrality in China

Canada has signed a treaty with China formally relinquishing extra-territorial rights and other privileges which, under treaty provisions, Canada together with other nations previously exercised in China. Six months after the cessation of hostilities the two governments will enter into "a comprehensive modern treaty of friendship, commerce, navigation, and consular rights."

Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced that Canada has signed a mutual aid (Lend-Lease) agreement with the French Committee of National Liberation.

N. E. Colleges To Feel Pinch Of Draft Rules

Many schools expected to reduce programs to small groups—Incomes seen dropping.

Reduced educational programs, small programs, small student groups of 4-F's, women and boys under 18, decreased income, leading to the closing of some schools, are the immediate outcome foreseen for colleges and universities by Boston educators, as a result of new draft directives received yesterday.

Previous draft deferments for students have been rescinded, according to the directive, and temporary ones will be provided only for men in three strict classes—those who graduate in 25 specialized fields before July 1, men who are full-time students in medicine, dentistry, theology, and osteopathy, and others who are entered upon classroom work in those four subjects by July 1.

Uncomplaining acceptance of the new order was accompanied in the school officials' reactions by awareness of the serious long-range outcome on the nation's technical and scientific future. Besides limiting the number of persons available for scientific and industrial service in coming years to women, 4-F's and servicemen, the increased drain on civilian manpower would undoubtedly cause a number of colleges to close, at least, until the war is over, the educators agreed.

Harvard Feels Tighter Pinch

For the large institutions centered around Boston, such as Harvard, the new regulations will only intensify a tight situation which really "bit in" around June, 1942, when 18-year-olds were first made available for military service, according to one official. Only 29 students in specialized fields were to have been given deferments at Harvard for the coming term, before the new directive was received. Like other institutions locally, Harvard's civilian enrollment had been cut to about one fourth of its peacetime figure, the majority of civilian students now being 4-F's, foreigners or youths under 18 years of age. Despite curtailment of the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program, military personnel at Harvard still outnumbers the civilians about six to one. With the financial support from its services to military education and research, as well as heavier reliance upon women students, Harvard and similar large institutions can be expected to adjust themselves satisfactorily to this new wartime problem.

Liberal Arts Status

Liberal arts colleges enrolling only men, such as Amherst, Williams and Bowdoin, will be hard hit by the draft ruling, in the opinion of the educators inter-

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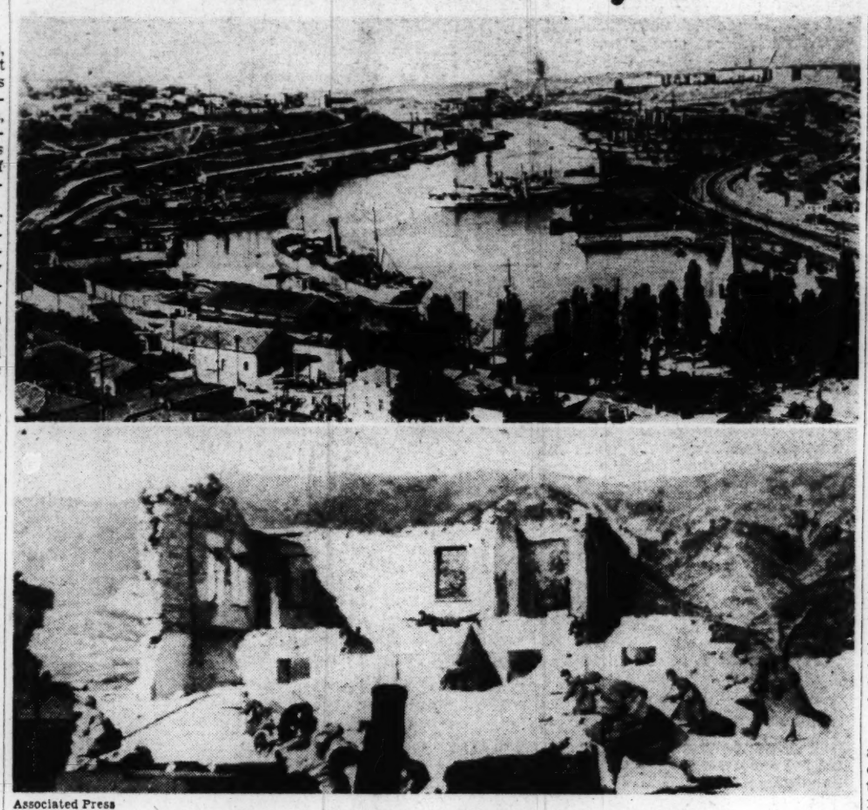
Russians Sight Hills of Sevastopol; King Pledges New Attacks in Pacific; Crimea Now Symbol of Hitler Failure



Associated Press

Another Crisis Impends for Sevastopol

Above: A view of Sevastopol, which the Germans apparently are evacuating to the advancing Russians in the Crimea. Below: A characteristic phase of the Russian advance, photographed as Red Army troops dislodged the Nazis from an unnamed town on the Southern Front.

Loss of strong bases in Russia robs Nazis of last hope of staging new offensive.

Australian troops take Japanese base at Bogadjim—Imphal garrison reported cut off

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian troops are in sight of the hills of Sevastopol.

The port is already a torch of smoke and flames from Russian attack by sea and air. Only a small strip of the coast now remains ih German hands.

Russian land forces are racing for evacuation ports and the Black Sea Fleet is sweeping close to the shore, breaking up evacuation traffic.

German and Rumanian generals already have left the Crimea by plane, German prisoners report. Toll of captives for the six-day drive now totals 31,000, Russians claim.

Clearing of the Crimea will leave comparatively few diminishing German legions on Russian soil. The new German line from which the Nazis do not propose to retreat soon will become apparent, as well as the locale of the new and great Soviet offensive coordinated with the Allied strike from the West.

It will be recalled that in the summer of 1942, the Russians tenaciously held to Sevastopol through 243 days of intermittent siege and 25 days of intense siege. The present Russian drive into the Crimea appears likely to wrest the great port from the Germans in little more than a week.

The situation is not quite comparable, since the Soviets made a determined stand for the city. The Nazis are making no sustained effort to hold it.

In the Pacific, a lull in major action has been broken by the occupation of Bogadjim on New Guinea. Australian troops, hacking their way through the heavy jungle since last September, took Bogadjim on April 13. They encountered no opposition, the Japanese already having abandoned the town.

From here, the Allies are in a position to strike at Madang, only 18 miles to the north.

Meanwhile, only word from the mighty American task force that spread destruction through the Carolines a week ago comes from Admiral Ernest J. King, Navy Commander in Chief.

The American Fleet is seeking opportunities to strike, he said, and promised new blows at the Japanese Navy in the "next few months." Admiral King claimed the Japanese merchant fleet has been reduced "to not more than two thirds of what it was when we were attacked," and that the fleet is so badly damaged it cannot make up for its losses.

"She cannot stand such a rate of loss for any length of time and keep her Empire together," he said. "The dissolution of that Empire, of course, is one of the primary objectives of this war."

Some Japanese gains were admitted in India, where one unit of enemy troops has cut off the Imphal garrison from the main Allied forces. In action around Kohima, however, the Allies have inflicted heavy casualties and cut short an enveloping action into the hills west and northwest of the town.

The preinvasion, nonstop bombing of Europe has subsided after 6,000 heavy bombers took part in more than 11,000 sorties in six days. Losses were counted at 206 American and 42 British bombers, and some 65 American fighters. On the other side of the ledger, 15,000 tons of bombs cascaded on enemy targets and 591 planes were shot from the sky—an average of almost 100 a day.

Russia:

Red Army Rolls Toward Sevastopol

The Red Army rolled on toward Sevastopol, one spearhead only 15 miles away, closing the shattered remnants of the Axis

Continued on Page 1

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The ancient Moldavian Capital of Jassy this week became the key to the last phase in the great battle of Southern Russia.

Gen Ewald von Kleist was pulling back from the Ukraine. His right wing stumbled out of Odessa and ran for refuge across the Dniester. The German commander's long-overheld outpost in the Crimea crumbled in a seven-day catastrophe as complete as anything which happened to the Poles or the French in the opening phases of the war.

He was pulling back his right in a truly desperate effort to save what he could of his Army in a retreat which had not been made fast enough.

His final success or failure depended on whether he could hold a barrier between the Pruth River and the Carpathian Mountains at Jassy.

Menace to Flank

If the Russians broke through at Jassy they would sweep down on his disorganized armies from the flank and break them up before they could stumble into the Galatz Gap. If the Germans held, General von Kleist still had a good chance of plugging the Galatz Gap between the southern tip of the Carpathians and the Danube Estuary and closing the southern door of Hitler's "Festung Europa."

It had become a race, not for Odessa or the Crimea, but for the Galatz Gap, the historic path for armies driving from Russia into the back door of the Balkans. So far the Germans have been holding around Jassy. And the German armies which had been kept too far outside the main bulwarks of the European Fortress were engaged in a final effort to escape from positions imposed on them by what was probably Hitler's last act of refusal to admit that his dreams of conquest had come to their end.

Odessa and the Crimea were bases from which the Germans might some day, in theory, have staged a new attack on Russia. They were re-entries. Their main value to Germany was in an offensive war. They had little defensive value. The only plausible explanation for German armies holding them as long as they did is that until this week Hitler refused to give up the hope that he might some day be in a position to re-enter the Ukraine.

Forced on Defensive

The precipitate abandonment this week, therefore, was important mostly as a symbol of the fact that Germany finally had been forced into a complete defensive position and into military action which accepted that defensive position by abandonment of the last offensive position it held outside the main walls of the Fortress.

The price being paid by the Germans was high, but apparently they were paying it as much as

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

One World Police Force Losing Favor in America

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15 — Agreement is well-nigh unanimous here, and throughout the country as public opinion polls indicate, that if future peace is to be maintained there must be military force to maintain it.

And enough hints have been dropped by high ranking persons both here and abroad to suggest the path that American, and British thinking too, is taking on this subject.

Back of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's announcement that the State Department was ready to discuss with a bipartisan Senate committee and with House Representatives as well, certain postwar plans is known to lie a fundamental decision on this question of postwar policing. When it came to choosing between an idealistic internationalistic police force owing allegiance to a world authority rather than national states and a police force composed of distinct national forces, the Department specialists favored the latter.

The first is idealistic, but is viewed as revolutionary and politically impracticable. The second realistic, difficult to control perhaps, but is seen as more acceptable by sovereign states than the former. It is some variation of the latter, then, that the Senate Committee will mull over with the State Department.

World Pact Needed

Any world council or world league or assembly of states that the Department favors will have tied to it this provision for using separate national Army, Navy, and Air Forces by the half dozen or more major powers to maintain peace.

These national forces would not be used, of course, unless by inter-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

China Expects Decisive Aid From Wallace

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 15 —The forthcoming visit of Vice-President Wallace to Chungking is interpreted here as connected with efforts for closer Sino-American co-operation to hasten the Japanese collapse. This lends special interest to outstanding issues between the United States and China.

First, there is the present inactivity of the American-trained, American-equipped "New Chinese Army" on the China-Burma border which is under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's sole command. Its offensive use for support of Allied action in the near-by North Burma and Assam theaters has been under discussion for some time.

Second, there is the agreement on an exchange rate at which the United States is to refund the Chinese Government for heavy outlays on behalf of the American forces operating in China.

Excessive Price Level

The "official rate" maintained by the Chinese Government is still only 20 Chinese dollars to one U. S. dollar, which is about six

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

New U. S. Merchant Ships Call for 18,351 More Men

Delivery of new American merchant ships at the present high level of production calls for 18,351 additional experienced seamen in all ratings, to be recruited in Atlantic Coast ports, alone, during the remainder of this crucial war year.

This, in effect, is the statement of local officials of the War Shipping Administration's Recruitment and Manning Organization today. The new estimates, compiled this week, include 471 additional chief mates, 282 second mates, and 60 third mates to keep the continually expanding Victory Fleet sailing at full strength, officials declared.

For the engine or below-deck department, the quotas needed are: 360 chief engineers, 432 first assistants, 300 second assistants, and 168 thirds.

Need in Able Seamen

A total of 4,554 able seamen are needed, including boatswains and carpenters, while the stewards' department wants 975 second cook-bakers, 219 chief stewards, and 2,028 messmen.

These figures do not include radio officers, it was pointed out, who, within the present month, have become the most urgently sought of all ratings. Several hundred radio-telegraph operators with current Federal Communications Commission licenses are needed immediately.

For a considerable time, a surplus of radio-telegraph operators existed, because there were insufficient vessel assignments for the graduates of the Maritime Service school for radio telegraphers at Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor.

The situation was reversed when the Navy decided recently to withdraw its own operators from merchant vessels as soon as they could be replaced by civilians. Thi smeant three licensed civilian operators on a 24-hour around-the-clock watch on every ship.

Radio Berths Open

The surplus was immediately absorbed and the R. M. O., in cooperation with the shipping companies, F. C. C., American Communications Association (C. I. O.), Commercial Telegraphers' Union (A. F. of L.), and private commercial radio telegraphers schools, is now seeking the necessary additional qualified personnel in shoreside industry. Several hundred must be found in addition to those who will continue to be graduated at Gallop's Island, officials declared.

Immediate assignments are available for radio operators who hold current first or second class F. C. C. licenses and proof of

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

British Deny Objections to U. S. Oil Plans; Allied Petrol-Air Parleys Vital to Mideast

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, April 15—Possibilities inherent in the projected United Nations conferences on oil and postwar airways as well as United States Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius' present conversations in London, are receiving the closest attention in the Middle East for the significant reason that this oil-rich crossroads of empire and air routes is one of the chief areas where the decisions reached will have their most practical application.

American and British officials here naturally have been kept closely informed on the progress of the recent preliminary aeronautics talks in London in which Adolf A. Berle, United States Assistant Secretary of State, participated, but an additional development from Middle East oilfields and airfields is not waiting for future United Nations conferences.

Airfield Steppingstones

Even while the United States Congress is debating the merits of the oil pipe line linking the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean, more American oil technicians have been arriving in the Middle East to develop already extensive

Americans Watching Russian Oil Policy

By the Associated Press

New York, April 15

Americans with investments in Europe are watching Rumanian and other Balkan oil producing areas and awaiting anxiously an indication of Russia's policy toward foreign-owned properties in territories it occupies.

From the handling of those oil fields may come an indication of the treatment to be accorded investments throughout middle Europe.

The whole question of private versus state ownership is involved, they feel, and petroleum is only an example.

American concessions in Saudi Arabia and Bahrein.

Even while Congressional committees are pondering postwar air politics, a remarkable series of airfields stretching stepping-stone-like from North Africa to the Middle East, and to India, are having their general facilities improved by joint Anglo-American effort as a military measure in preparation for the day when bombing emphasis shifts from Germany to Japan. These fields

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15—The British Government has not sought to take over United States oil companies concessions in Arabia nor does it now look unfavorably upon American plans for oil development in the Mideast, semiofficial circles declare here on the eve of far-reaching Anglo-American oil conferences.

Both comments are precipitated by press accounts of Secretary Frank Knox's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee to the effect that American oil companies in Arabia sought Government aid because they feared the British "might take over their concessions."

The statement, widely circulated in the press, receives guarded but emphatic denial in Government quarters and undoubtedly is precipitating even stronger private feelings.

Favor U. S. Plan

It has had the effect, however, of bringing cautious supplementary comment that instead of opposing American Mideast oil operations, these are regarded, to quote one view, "by no means unfavorably" by the Government.

Undoubtedly a considerable section of British opinion would be

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Kansas Links 4 Stars and G. I.

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower laid aside the deskwork of the Western Front for 20 minutes the other day to mull over the Army, wheat and Abilene, Kan., with a G. I. from his home town.

The soldier, Private Walter J. Thorpe, Air Force mechanic, on furlough from Northern Ireland, walked into headquarters and quietly announced to a barrel-chested M. P., "I'd like to see the General if he's not too busy."

Ten minutes later, the four-star General stepped out of his office and with a broad smile, said, "So you're from Abilene? Come on in."

"I'd met him before while working on his brother's farm in Kansas," Private Thorpe explained later—after he had recovered a little from the excitement.

"The General asked me how I liked the Army and how long I'd been stationed in Northern Ireland. He noticed I wasn't wearing any stripes and asked how many months I'd been in the Army.

"We talked about Kansas wheat and farm folks we knew in Abilene. Twenty minutes later I figured I'd taken up about enough of his time, so I got up and got ready to leave.

"Then I thought about those guys in my hut and I asked the General whether he'd write something to prove I actually had seen the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces.

"He wrote me a note and told me: 'I'm glad you came to see me and if you're here again drop in. You're always welcome.' Then he shook my hand."

Armed with a memorandum on stationery of "The Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, United States Army," Private Thorpe went happily back to his base.

The note read:

"Dear Thorpe:

"I'm delighted that, as a fellow citizen of Abilene, Kansas, you called at my office to see me today.

"Sincerely,

"Dwight D. Eisenhower."

Waste Paper Collections

Brookline—Daily.
Dover—Saturdays.
Randolph — Saturday and Monday.
Walpole—Sunday.
Waltham—Sunday.
Lincoln—Sunday.
Chelsea—Sunday.
Boston—Monday.
Belmont—Monday.
Canton—Monday.
Weston—Monday.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Seed-Bed Preparations Should Get Great Care

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The first spring job of plowing or spading the victory garden is followed by preparing the seed bed and planting for early crops. This is done when the soil has begun to warm up. When you spaded you broke up your clods with the fork or hoe and worked the organic matter into the seven inches of topsoil. Just before planting you pulverize the top three inches of soil with a rake and work in your fertilizer. This is preparing your seed bed.

The paper work of planning what you are going to plant and where was done when you made out your seed order. Or was it? Anyway, in order to use your space to the full, plan for succession crops, such as early beets followed by late carrots. With a little experience you can do some companion cropping, too; such as planting radishes or any other quick harvester between the rows of a long-season planting, such as potatoes. If you are new at this, a study of the maturing dates of the different vegetables as listed in seed catalogues will help you.

Shift Vegetables Around

Rotation of crops is a sound agricultural practice to give the land a change and to help discourage pests, but it is seldom practical on a large scale in the small garden. If possible, however, shift your all-season vegetables around each year—tomatoes, pole beans, cabbages. Also plant vegetables of the cabbage family where no others of that family were last year—that is, do not put broccoli where cabbages were, for they have the same pests and some may remain in the soil. Some gardeners, to shift locations in the small garden, change the way the rows run. If your land is level, this is possible; but if not, the rows should not run up and down hill on account of erosion by heavy rains. Should all of these methods seem impractical, do not be troubled, because vegetables can be grown year after year in the same spot if the soil is rebuilt after each growing season by means of food and organic matter.

To plant the seed, stretch your line across the garden and with the corner of the hoe blade or a stick make a furrow directly under the line. Keep the hoe on the same side of the line as you are working. Deposit the seeds in the furrow, cover them with soil, and press down with the back of the hoe or the back of your hand. Be sure to have your rows far enough apart so you can work in them when the plants are big.

How deep to plant seeds is always puzzling some gardeners. Paul Dempsey in "Grow Your Own Vegetables" advises: "Large seeds 3 to 4 inches deep and cover with about 1 inch of soil, while small seeds about 1 inch deep and cover with about a half inch of soil." Albert E. Wilkinson, one of Connecticut's Extension Service experts, says: "Seeds should be planted at a depth that is twice their diameter." For example, peas would be from one half to an inch deep; beans about the same; radishes, spinach, and lettuce about one quarter inch or slightly deeper; carrots and parsley not over one quarter inch deep.

Depth and Identification

Mr. Wilkinson adds, however, that the correct depth depends somewhat on the type of soil. For light, dry soil, we recommend deeper planting, and for moist heavy soil, shallower planting.

It is easy to think you will remember what you plant, but it is equally easy to forget. Stakes should mark the ends of each row, and markers should tell what has been planted in any set of rows. Most people use the flat wooden markers easily inscribed with indelible pencil which are on sale in local seed stores. Some gardeners invert a glass jar containing the empty seed envelope or a piece of paper inscribed with the name of the vegetable.

Don't Set Plants Yet

Except in southern New England the average date for the last killing frost is May 15 and for the far north and the mountains even later, so plants should not be set out for two or three weeks yet. In the meanwhile, if you have them growing in flats, you need to harden them up by setting them outside in sheltered places each day until they are strong enough to stay out over night. If you have a cold frame, they can be hardened by being transplanted into it.

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House Passes Measure For Hospital Wing

After turning down a proposal to pay World War II veterans a graduated bonus of from $100 to $300, the Republican-controlled Massachusetts House late yesterday approved construction of a 200-bed wing at the Chelsea Soldiers' Home. This is to cost no more than $750,000, and is to be paid for with money from Governor Saltontall's War Emergency Fund.

Approval came after 10 roll-call votes, most of them along party lines. Although House leaders had expected to reach prorogation of the Special Session last night, the Senate, late in the afternoon, adjourned until Monday, April 17. The House followed suit, although Republican floor leader, Representative Frederick B. Willis, of Saugus, announced that only an informal session would be held on Monday, pending Senate action.

The House roll calls resulted principally from Democratic Party attempts to win amendments which would have salvaged some of the minority program for soldier bonuses, erection of a new 500-bed hospital in the western part of the State, establishment of veterans' information centers, and alternative bills calling for additions to the Chelsea home.

The measure, as amended in the House, now returns to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate had approved the resolve first, but without provision for any construction, referring the matters instead back to the Postwar Rehabilitation Commission for further study.

In anticipation of possible disagreement between the two branches of the Legislature, Speaker Rudolph F. King announced that a House Committee on Conference had been appointed. It will be on call, if needed, he said.

In the Senate, it was predicted that a move would be made to cut in half the size of the proposed 200-bed addition for the Chelsea Soldiers' Home, and several Western Massachusetts Senators were said to be discussing a proposal to have the annex constructed in that section of the State.

Museum Arranges Vacation Program

Special programs for the spring vacation have been arranged at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, from Tuesday through Saturday of next week, April 18-22. Games, movies and story hours will be included in these programs, which begin at 11 o'clock every morning and at 2:30 each afternoon except Saturday. The Saturday afternoon program will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

Any boy or girl who can get there will be welcome. There will be no charge. The Museum, at 60 Burroughs Street, is near a car line, and near Jamaica Pond. The neighborhood children, who are frequent visitors, often take their lunch with them and eat it on the edge of the Pond.

Fascinating games in the form of treasure hunts make the children familiar with the collections in the Museum. Story hours for the smaller children are followed by craft periods in which they color and cut out pictures of characters in the stories. Educational films and bird walks attract the older children. The Museum is open to visitors daily, except Monday. Weekday hours are 9 to 5; Sunday hours 2 to 5.

Four Faculty Members To Retire From M. I. T.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday announced the retirement of four prominent members of its faculty, effective at the completion of the current academic year, July 1.

They are Prof. Walter R. MacCornack, head of the School of Architecture; Prof. Ernest F. Langley, head of the Department of Modern Languages; Prof. Floyd E. Armstrong of the Department of Economics, and Roy G. Burnham, instructor in the Section of Graphics.

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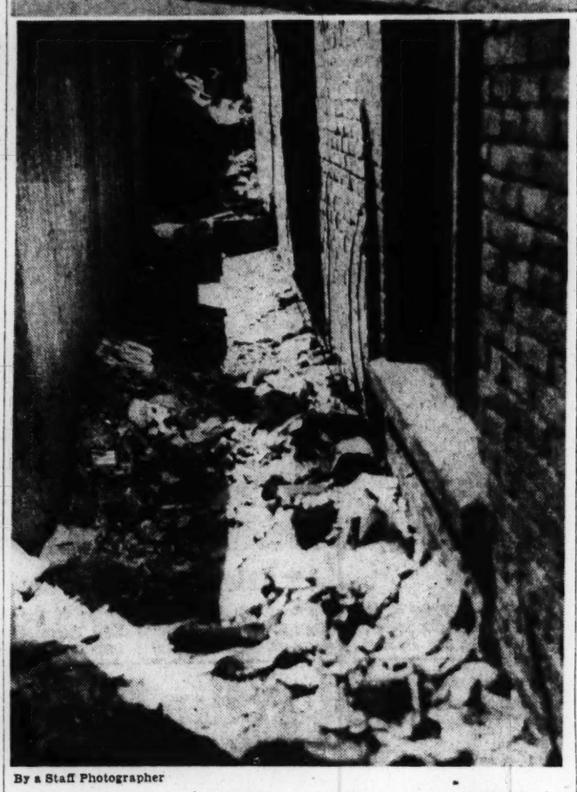
Still a Bit of Dirt in Boston's Corners



By a Staff Photographer

Cleanup Campaign Put on Year-Around Basis

While Boston's cleanup campaign, which started two weeks ago, has resulted in many tons of dirt and refuse being hauled off to city dumping places, there's still plenty of room for improvement, as the two pictures above—both taken yesterday—will testify. These are merely typical of a section of Roxbury where corner lots and alleys are still piled high with refuse. Some violators of cleanup orders are still being prosecuted, and orders are going out to others, as the Health Department plans to extend the drive to a year-around basis.

Rebuilding of Cities Held Major Postwar Undertaking

Warning that American cities faced with bankruptcy are using high taxes and exorbitant assessments merely as temporary delaying actions, Dean Walter R. MacCornack of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's School of Architecture last night termed the rehabilitation of these cities as the "frontiers for postwar America."

Dean MacCornack addressed his remarks to the Free Market Forum, a voluntary association of men and women who believe that democracy is the expression of a free market economy under which opportunity serves the whole rather than a privileged few. In that category, Dean MacCornack placed his proposals that decent housing be provided for the families of low incomes.

Challenging the nation's right to boast of a high plane of civilization while crime costs "$1,000,000,000 every month" the Dean pointed out that a city's power to levy higher and higher taxes is the basis for a false economy that will inevitably bring a day of postwar reckoning, if not before.

"We have boasted of our high standards of living," he said, "although only 10 years ago there were 15,000,000 unemployed in the country. And onethird of our population was living in homes unfit for human habitation."

These conditions he felt would be greatly accentuated after the war unless Americans recognized the modern frontiers as rehabilitation and repatterning of social and economic endeavor. Central to this problem, he added, is that of the city and the single-family dwelling.

Tax authorities free from political influence, real property inventories, and control of land use within the large cities were proposed by the Dean as steps in his planning program. How can low-cost housing projects be erected, he wanted to know, on land costing upwards of $40,000 an acre?

"If we agree that home ownership is the backbone of a nation's economic structure, our continued efforts to build storage warehouses for human habitation is a tendency in the wrong direction."

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18,351 More Men Needed On New Ships

Continued from Page 1

American citizenship. The R. M. O. will assist qualified men now in essential shore industry to obtain releases through either their employers or the United States Employment Service, officials said.

The radio telegrapher on a merchant ship is a staff officer. Preference in assignments as Chief Radio Officer is being given to operators with previous sea experience who hold first class licenses.

Boston's share of the total Atlantic Coast recruiting quota is estimated by officials at 20 per cent of the total, which is the second largest for one area. The Port of New York is expected to provide 50 per cent of the total. The remaining 30 per cent is divided among Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Charleston.

Navy Casualties List Six N. E. Men

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Six New Englanders are included in last night's Navy Department list of 66 casualties of United States naval forces, including Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. The list brought the total of Navy casualties since Pearl Harbor to 44,007.

New Englanders and next of kin:

Connecticut

Miller, John Emerson, Carpenter's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Miller, Ansonia.

Massachusetts

Mansfield, Peter J., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Mary A. Mansfield, South Boston.

McHale, Bernard Gerald, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Louis McHale, Dorchester.

Nichols, John Marshal, Aviation Machinist's mate, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Vieno Elizabeth Nichols, Waltham.

Rhode sland

Hart, Francis Edward, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Hart, Providence.

Vermont

Laramee, Romeo Alzear, Motor Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Laramee, Burlington.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Rain

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy today. Slightly cooler than yesterday. Light intermittent rain beginning this afternoon, with steady rain setting in tonight and continuing on Sunday. Continued cool tonight and Sunday. Gentle winds today increasing tonight and becoming fresh, possibly strong on Sunday.

Southwestern Maine—Fair and slightly warmer in the north portion and increasing cloudiness with little change in temperature in the south portion today. Mostly cloudy and continued rather cold tonight, with rain or snow in the south portion. Sunday rain or snow in the south, and cloudy followed by light snow in the north portion. Slightly colder Sunday. Increasing winds to fresh along the coast on Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Increasing cloudiness with little change in temperature today. Cloudy followed by rain or snow and continued rather cool tonight. Sunday rain or snow and slightly colder than today.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Cloudy and slightly cooler today, with light intermittent rain beginning this afternoon. Rain and continued cool tonight and Sunday. Increasing winds tonight, becoming fresh on Sunday and occasionally strong along the coast Sunday afternoon.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:24 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 5:41 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 6:34 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Monday, 6:44 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

A. G. Curren Heads Boston Rotarians

Arthur G. Curren, President of Arthur G. Curren Company, was elected President of the Rotary Club of Boston recently at the Hotel Statler. Frederick W. Bliss, N. S. Sales Manager of General Electric Company, was named Vice-President; and William P. Hart was re-elected Treasurer.

Election of six new Directors was announced at the luncheon meeting by Bertrand C. Larrabee, Secretary. They are: Richard F. Halladay, Vice-President, Massachusetts Envelope Company; John N. Hunter, dried fruit broker; Charles E. Megarget, Branch Manager, Fidelity & Deposit Company of Springfield; Edwin W. Rice, Manager, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company; J. Ralph Stout, Secretary-Treasurer, N. E. Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association; and George S. Wilbur, President, Highland Sand & Gravel Company, Inc.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston's Cleanup Policy Set As Year 'Round Proposition

Boston's cleanup campaign that started on March 27 is going to be a year-round proposition, Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Commissioner of Public Health, said in emphasizing the need for the continued co-operation of every householder.

Declaring that the city is going to continue to poke and prod into everyone's back yard in search of dirt or refuse, Dr. Gately said that this work would be done by a corps of 41 inspectors who will be held responsible for their respective areas.

At the same time, Dr. Gately urged citizens to continue to telephone the Health Department and report any violations of the city's sanitary laws that they observe. Immediate attention, he said, will be given every case.

Next week, inspectors will once again make a thorough checkup of the city to make sure that all yards and streets and vacant lots are free from dirt and paper.

Boston, until two weeks ago, unquestionably was one of the dirtiest cities this side of the Pacific. But, during the cleanup drive, trucks of the Public Works Department have hauled away tons of dirt and papers that have accumulated in alleyways, yards, and streets.

At the end of this week, approximately 3,000 legal notices had been served on property owners who had failed to comply with the Health Department's cleanup campaign. Dr. Gately said, however, that the large majority of these people, after receiving these notices, had quickly remedied the situation.

A number of cases have been brought to trial, and in each instance fines were imposed on the defendants. Other cases are still awaiting trial. Dr. Gately expressed satisfaction over the wholehearted support of the courts in prosecution of these cases.

The cleanup campaign accomplished more than just ridding Boston of a vast accumulation of dirt and refuse, Dr. Gately believes. The program of educating people on disposal of their rubbish, as well as making them continually conscious of keeping property in shipshape manner, is one of the highlights of the drive, the Health Commissioner said.

Painters were putting the finishing touches on the interior of City Hall this week, and it is expected that their efforts will bring the approval of those who complained about the dirty conditions in the Hall prior to the start of the campaign. Walls have been washed and floors scrubbed until the old building now takes on an atmosphere of spring cleanliness.

Bostonians Asked To Make Week End A Paper Cleanup

Appealing to Bostonians to make this Waste Paper Cleanup Week End, Salvage Director George G. Hyland today asked citizens to gather waste paper of all kinds which may have accumulated in their homes so that it may be sent to war during next week's city-wide and scrap tin collection drive.

Mr. Hyland expressed the conviction that tremendous quantities of papers and magazines, which are serving no useful purpose, are stored in the attics and cellars of Boston homes. If these papers were gathered together, tied in bundles, and put out for the salvage collectors next week, it would go a long way toward replenishing the stockpiles at mills where war supplies and equipment are being manufactured, he said.

Salvage trucks will canvass every street and every home in Boston next week, Mr. Hyland added. On Monday, collections will be made in Wards 1 to 5; Tuesday, Wards 6 to 10; Wednesday, Wards 11 to 14; Thursday, Wards 15 to 18, and Friday, Wards 19 to 22.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Mae Taylor, soprano, Leo Litwin, accompanist, Walter Trampler, violinist, and Louise Vosgerchien, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Miss Eleanor Randall will lecture on "Egyptian Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m., which is open to the public, and at 4 p. m. a "Victory Concert" will be given for members of the Armed Forces in the Tapestry Gallery.

The New England Museum of Natural History will show two free movies on "The Plow That Broke the Plains" and "Erosion by Wind and Water." These will be shown at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the church edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, at 3:30 p. m.

Mr. Walter Creese will talk on "Classical Art" in the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 3:30 p. m.

Monday

The Rev. Charles E. Park, of First Church, Boston, will show "Our Beloved New England" in color views at the Field and Forest Club at 7:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Weymouth, in the Nevin School Hall, South Weymouth, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Colleges in N. E. To Feel Pinch Of New Draft Rules

Continued from Page 1

viewed. These particular colleges are fairly strong financially, and should be able to weather the new situation fairly successfully, enrolling 4-F's and students who are under 18 years old for at least one year of study. Others not in such fortunate financial circumstances will undoubtedly be forced to close before July 1, to remain dormant and conserve assets until the end of the war, when they may be able to open once more. Some preparatory schools which enrolled young men in the years between high school graduation and entrance into colleges have already been closed, it was pointed out.

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CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A.M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"DOCTRINE OF ATONEMENT"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 670 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 381 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY	First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-3)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 149 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston

233 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also 24 Province St.
84 Boylston St., Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue

All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

Hull Hails Gain of Unity In Pan-American Day Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, speaking last night at the Pan American Union's thirteenth annual observance of Pan-America Day, commended the American republics for their united opposition to the Axis and their economic collaboration that had contributed so much to the growing success of the war against the enemy.

Reaffirming those basic principles of world co-operation and security, the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations declaration, and the Declaration of Moscow, Mr. Hull stressed the significance of inter-American unity, which, despite racial, religious, cultural, and economic differences of its component parts, had endured longer than any other international association.

Mr. Hull admitted that inter-American unity had not been complete in these present dangerous days. He was undoubtedly referring, though he mentioned no names, to Argentina's present deflection from the common purpose of the Americas and Bolivia's internal dispute that has separated it diplomatically from its sister republics. His address was interpreted by some as a plea to certain intransigeant republics of the Western Hemisphere to make the defense of the Americas complete.

Economic Collaboration

Looking forward to the war's end, Mr. Hull said that history and experience had proved that unity of purpose and devotion to freedom were not enough to assure peace. There must be an international organization with machinery that will work.

Developing this more fully, the ranking American foreign-policy maker said an international organization must have two supports: "The rightness and justness of the principles upon which it is founded and the mutual trust of its members. It must also have such an essential framework and machinery and such an acceptance of their obligations on the part of its members as will enable it to act promptly and effectively in times of crisis."

Mr. Hull, a firm believer that political internationalism requires economic co-operation to be successful devoted much of his address to the need in postwar years for economic collaboration.

"International co-operation in the economic field is the opposite of economic imperialism by which one country seeks to exploit another," he said. "It is also the opposite of economic nationalism, by which each nation seeks to live unto itself," he added. Thus he promised with all the assurance he could give that the United States was not aiming to embark on any economic imperialistic adventure.

Expansion of Production

"He have learned," the Secretary said, that "any expansion of material well-being can only come with an expansion of production and trade and hence an increase in consumption."

It is the grandest tribute to Pan-Americanism, Mr. Hull pointed out, that at the time when the torch of international co-operation was being blacked out everywhere else, in the decade prior to the outbreak of the war, it was burning its brightest here in the Western Hemisphere.

The Secretary's speech was part of an Pan-American Day celebration here which included a greeting by Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and a short talk by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who told incidents from her recent trip through the Caribbean.

Ticket Black Market Aimed At in New Bill

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Legislation to break up what he termed the "black market" in passenger reservations on railways and bus lines was introduced April 13 by Chairman Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Under the bill, any employee or agent of a carrier accepting a bribe or gratuity for transportation tickets would be subject to a fine of $1,000.

The measure would provide further: 1. No employees of carriers may make a charge for procuring reservations.

2. The Interstate Commerce Commission would be empowered to establish the maximum charge to be made by persons other than employees of common carriers for securing passenger reservations.

3. Authorize the ICC to require persons rendering such service for compensation "to give satisfactory security in such form and amount as will be necessary to insure the financial responsibility of persons so serving the public."

Flag-Salute Ruling

TRENTON, N. J., April 15 (AP)—The New Jersey Supreme Court held yesterday that "coerced acceptance of a patriotic creed is beyond official authority" and overruled the Bergen County Board of Freeholders which had refused to appoint Daniel E. Morgan of Englewood, a disabled veteran, to a Civil Service position because he would not salute the flag of the United States.

Travel to Annual Meeting

Calling attention of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, to the request of the United States Government with reference to traveling during the war period, The Christian Science Board of Directors has issued the following statement in connection with the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church scheduled for June 5, 1944:

"The Annual Meeting of The Mother Church will be held on Monday, June 5, as required by Article XXXI, Section 1, of the Church Manual. Members of this church have enjoyed journeying to Boston from far and near to attend the meeting when they could conveniently arrange to do so.

"As usual, the reports which are read at the Annual Meeting will be published in The Christian Science Journal, and briefly in The Christian Science Monitor and Christian Science Sentinel. The addresses delivered at the General Activities Meeting on the evening of June 6 will also be published in the Sentinel.

"A reminder issued by the United States Office of Defense Transportation, concerning the importance of keeping transportation facilities available for the most urgently necessary uses at the present time, calls upon the officers and members of organizations to give careful thought to the effect which large attendance at a meeting might have on the transportation systems.

"This year, as in 1943, those who would need to travel a distance to attend the Annual Meeting will do well to consult local transportation agents before proceeding with their arrangements, so as to avoid possible interference with service for the national welfare."

Prices and Your Purse: *Strawberry Shortcake?*

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 15

If you're getting hungry for strawberries but feel you can't afford them, don't expect too much from OPA's new order putting price ceilings on them for the first time. The prices fixed by OPA—ranging from 16½ cents to 23 cents a pint according to place and season—look pretty good, but they are F. O. B. shipping point. The price to you, the consumer, will be about double that.

New Shoe Stamp

Airplane Stamp No. 2 can be used for buying one pair of shoes beginning May 1. Like Airplane Stamp 1 now valid, it will be good indefinitely. Stamp 18 in Book One will be good only through April 30.

Better Retreads

Beginning May 1 you'll get better retreading material for your tires, too. Grades A and C synthetic rubber will be released then. Both are superior to Grade F, the only type available for passenger car tires during the last three months.

Oil Coupon Change

Your currently valid fuel oil coupons need to last only until Aug. 31 instead of Sept. 30, as previously announced. Next year all coupons will remain good until Aug. 31, 1945, instead of expiring at specified dates as they did the past winter.

The change will help relieve oil dealers of "bobtail" deliveries—only a few gallons at a time—and will assist consumers in budgeting their oil for the entire year rather than on a period basis.

A move is now afoot to speed up issue of next year's coupons so consumers can start refilling their tanks right away.

Extra Food Order

OPA has at last decided that loggers and certain other heavy workers need more food than does a Fifth Avenue society woman, and will issue them extra food coupons accordingly.

The first order announced this week provides extra food for loggers only, but food needs of men in other heavy industries are now being computed. A logger, it is figured, eats about twice as much as a well-fed man or woman in a sedentary job.

Food Battle Not Won

Food officials in Washington are becoming somewhat alarmed at the number of people who took gardening seriously last year but are not planning one this year.

"We cannot, we must not," says OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, "assume that the food battle is won. If we want point values to stay low on canned vegetables, we must grow more food and can more food from home gardens this year. Higher point values for canned vegetables appear inevitable for next year."

Paper Behind Goal

Despite the valiant efforts of America's young fry, wastepaper collections are running behind goals. Trouble is that the military is requiring more and more paper and paperboard.

It is estimated that there are now 17,000 volunteer local salvage committees at work getting newspapers, radio stations, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Salvation Army, 4-H Clubs and other civic groups to collect wastepaper.

Tissue for Fruit

Don't think it's a waste of paper to see apples, peaches, tomatoes, etc., wrapped in tissue. Wrapping of certain fruits and vegetables has been decreed by WPB to be necessary to insure their safe transportation.

Busy Executive Finds Wife Adept At Getting Contracts in Washington

READING, Mich., April 15 (AP)—If you're too busy to go to Washington and angle for a war contract, send your wife.

George D. Schermerhorn, president of a Reading chair company, discovered this method was successful and Mrs. Schermerhorn has a regular job.

Mr. Schermerhorn, who didn't have time to make the necessary visits to Government agencies to get the contracts, schooled his wife, Hazel, in a sales talk. She visited the Department of Agriculture and got a contract for 25,000 bent-wood folding chairs so fast she didn't even have to give a demonstration.

This disappointed her, she related, because she'd spent considerable time practising chair salesmanship. For good measure, she threw in a post-contract demonstration before she left the USDA, then she went over to the Navy Department and sold 20,000 more chairs.

Next Mr. Schermerhorn gave his wife lessons on conversion from drop forgings to stamped steel and sent her back to the Capital to sell parachute lugs.

On her third Washington trip she arrived at the Pentagon Building with a model of a cannon wiper. Unannounced she walked into the office of "a Mr. Parker of Army Ordnance" and went to work.

This time she wasn't required to demonstrate. But, her husband explained, "it was necessary to become conversant with the conversion from 200 per cent bronze to 95 per cent steel and 5 per cent bronze."

Mrs. Schermerhorn is active in club work and is Michigan's candidate for President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

She has been a director in the chair company since 1913 and also is the company's director of industrial health.

Nelson Names Civilian Group For Industry

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, today disclosed his program for planning postwar reconversion "in the gold fish bowl of public opinion," by naming a Civilian Cross-section Committee which will review all industry proposals for returning to consumer goods production.

One jolting criticism marred Mr. Nelson's announcement of the committee and its functions. The President of the National Association of Manufacturers, Robert M. Gaylord, refused to serve on the group as a management representative and declared his decision in a letter stating that "this type of Committee defeats its own purpose." He declined membership on the cross-section civilian panel because he said his "experience in recent years has shown that committees of this nature are ineffective."

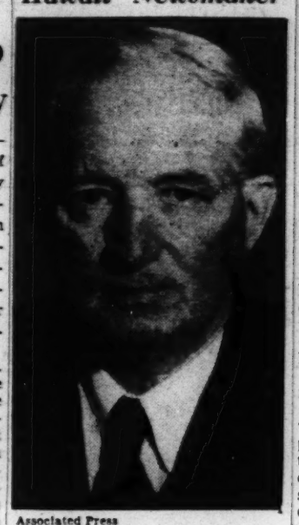
In Mr. Gaylord's stead Mr. Nelson chose, as one representative of industry, William J. Kelly, President of the Kelly O'Leary Steel Works, Chicago, and President of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute.

Mr. Nelson emphasized that the nation is not ready for reconversion, but must plan for it to avoid plant shutdowns and unemployment when the transition comes. Quoting from his invitation to sit on the Committee Mr. Nelson declared:

"The experience now being gained by the WPB in keeping the economy in balance can be of value to the country when we enter the next phase of production, which will follow the collapse of Germany. That welcome event may not occur for a considerable time, but whenever it occurs it will release a proportion of the nation's productive capacity for civilian output."

Besides Mr. Kelly, the Committee includes: Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; William Green and Philip Murray, Presidents of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, respectively; Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher of the Washington Post, representing "public opinion"; Gordon Rentschler, Board Chairman, National City Bank, New York, representing finance, and Miss Ruth O'Brien, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Department of Agriculture. Not yet chosen are the representatives of agriculture and the distribution trades.

Hawaii 'Newsmaker'



Associated Press

Rules Martial Law Invalid

Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger of Honolulu, trying the case of Lloyd C. Duncan, civilian navy yard worker who was sentenced to six months in jail by a provost court for assaulting two United States Marine sentries, ruled that military government in the Hawaiian Islands is invalid. The court ordered full freedom for Duncan. Military authorities testified that martial law in Hawaii was essential for the prosecution of the war.

Lewis Wants Quick Action On Portal Pay

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, says the nation's soft coal miners are becoming "increasingly angry" and want prompt payment of retroactive underground travel pay totaling an estimated $18,000,000.

He demanded the payment last night in a letter to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, custodian of the mines, making the estimate of the amount due on a basis of $40 a miner, the terms on which he agreed to write off the underground travel time claim for last April, May, and June. A U. M. W. contract with 75 per cent of the operators, embracing these terms, is now awaiting National War Labor Board action.

Mr. Lewis said that the operators have collected the $18,000,000 through the sale of coal at advanced prices.

Speed on War Reports Sought Under New Plan

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—In a new move to speed the flow of war news to the public, the Army, Navy, and Office of War Information agreed today on a policy whereby decisions of theater commanders to hold up news will be subject to review here.

Heretofore, commanders have had virtually complete independent authority over when and whether news of operations under their command should be released.

The new policy was announced in the following joint statement:

1. The Office of War Information and the War and Navy Departments are in agreement that the news of military and naval operations should be made public as soon and as fully as military security permits. Wherever immediate publication of an item of information might result in the loss of American lives or have an adverse effect on current or future operations, the release must be withheld until such danger is passed.

First Concern Is Victory

2. While broad responsibility for military information policy rests with the Government in Washington, most of the news of military and naval action is released by commanders in theaters of operations. Their first concern is victory and they carry the heavy burden of responsibility for the lives of many men and the success of operations. Their decisions, including those on publication of news, are influenced accordingly. The logical conditions and the particular demands of security on which they base action are usually not immediately obvious to the public at home or even to the local war correspondent on the ground, nor can an explanation always be given without serious detriment to our cause. However, theater commanders may not always be in a position to balance the relative importance of local problems against the need of giving the American people a full and accurate picture of the war situation as a whole, in so far as this can be done without giving the enemy useful information which he could not otherwise obtain.

Prompt Releases

3. In an effort to produce the fullest possible flow of information without distorting the importance of either good news or bad, theater commanders have been instructed to give prompt release to such news of action in their theaters as will not be harmful to security. Whenever the theater commander resolves a doubt in favor of withholding news, the facts will be submitted promptly to Washingon for review and decision as to release, by officials of the War or Navy Department and the Office of War Information.

4. In areas of Allied operations, especially where the theater commander is not American and incidents occur involving troops other than ours, our procedure and that of our Allies must be correlated.

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Roy Harris' Sixth Symphony Has Its First Performance

By L. A. Sloper

The event of the antepenultimate Friday afternoon concert of the symphony season, given yesterday in Symphony Hall, was the first performance of Roy Harris' Sixth Symphony. This work is already known as the "Gettysburg" Symphony, since the composer has said that it is based upon Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The spectacle of a world at war has naturally engaged the attention of composers. Artists have always been interested in the efforts of peoples to solve their problems by killing one another. Beethoven wrote a "Battle" Symphony, Tchaikovsky the "1812" Overture, neither of which stands in the first rank of musical compositions.

Usually artistic remark on world catastrophe awaits the conclusion of the struggle. During this war there has been a good deal of musical comment already. Most of it, not surprisingly, has come from Britain, Russia, and the United States. Of the musical historians, Shostakovitch and Harris have held most attention.

Both of them have written symphonies to commemorate the heroic deeds of the Soviet armies: Shostakovitch's Seventh and Harris' Fifth. Now Shostakovitch has written an Eighth Symphony to forecast victory, and Harris a Sixth, dedicated to the Armed Forces of the United States. There seems to be a friendly antiphonal competition between the two men.

A year ago another American musician, Aaron Copland, composed a "Lincoln Portrait," built around words of the statesman himself, spoken in the third section of the work by a Narrator. In commenting on this work I wrote: "Of course the composer was wise in making no attempt to compete with or elaborate upon the words of the Emancipator."

Mr. Harris has been bolder, and perhaps less wise. The Gettysburg Address has long been accepted as one of the masterpieces of oratory. To attempt to say it over again in music is like Massine trying to tell us by means of choreography what Brahms meant to say in the Fourth Symphony. It is an undertaking not likely to succeed.

Nevertheless, Harris, like Massine, has tried, and unquestionably his attempt is earnest and sincere. Naturally, also, in view of his technical accomplishments, the piece commands respect as a composition. If the author does not achieve all he hoped, probably another composer could have done no better, if as well.

The four movements of the symphony bear the titles, "Awakening," "Conflict," "Dedication," and "Affirmation," and each has been inspired by particular phrases of the Address. The composer has relied extensively upon the use of pedal point, repetition of themes, and crescendo. For most of the way the work is built on long lyrical lines, but in the Scherzo ("Conflict") he glances not only at Shostakovitch but at Tchaikovsky, and in the Finale ("Affirmation") he employs the fugal form. Yet the work as a whole is wanting in contrast and does not escape montony.

The performance, under Dr. Koussevitzky's devoted guidance, was brilliant, and did, one feels sure, all that possibly could be done for the symphony.

The concert opened with Handel's Concerto Grosso for String Orchestra, op. 3, no. 6, in G minor, and closed with Mendelssohn's "Scottish" Symphony.

Maine Delegates Lean to Dewey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, April 15—Thirteen unpledged delegates to the Republican National Convention in Chicago—uninstructed as is customary, but at least three of whom, off the record and on the basis of current conditions, lean toward Governor Dewey of New York—were chosen yesterday by Maine Republicans in state convention.

Although the rest of the delegates are undecided, one of this group conceded that a "slant to Dewey" existed within the Maine Party. An avowed backer of Governor Bricker of Ohio lost an attempt to go to Chicago.

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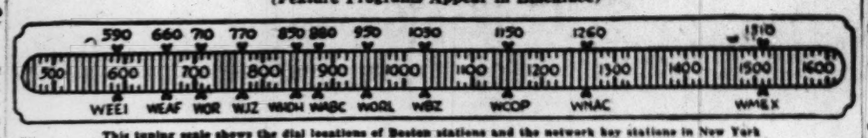
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Yankee House Party	Musical program
12:15 Walter Abel	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30 Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 wood; G. Patrick	Hour; speakers; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	Edmund Gwenn; Lt. M.	Here's to Youth'; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15 tion; dr.; News.	F. Colvin; "WACS"	Palo Alto Prelect; talks	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30 Country Journal	Serenade to Spring	"The Baxters"; drama.	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45 Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00 'Of Men & Books';	Metropolitan Opera;	First Service Command	Boston Red Sox-Boston	You Shall Have Music
2:15 J. T. Frederick, con	Gounod's "Faust";	Performance; mus.; dr.	Braves baseball game.	You Shall Have Music
2:30 News service	Licia Albanese; Raoul	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Boston	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Across Caribbean	Jobin; Ezio Pinza;	Weekend Function	Braves baseball game.	News service
3:00 Victory F. O. B.;	Martial Singer; John	New England Junior	Boston Red Sox-Boston	Mystery Melodies
3:15 speaker; music	Baker; others; Sir	Town Meeting	Braves baseball game.	Mystery Melodies
3:30 Philadelphia Orch.;	Thomas Beecham, con-	Adventures in Research	Boston Red Sox-Boston	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Lubeshutz; Neme-	ductor	'Men Make the Navy'	Braves baseball game	"Kick Conga"
4:00 noff; piano; Saul	Metropolitan Opera	'Preview of Tomorrow'	Sam Levine, sports	Shep Fields' Orch
4:15 Caston, cond.	Metropolitan Opera	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Sports comments	Jan Garber's Orch.
4:30 News; "Follies";	Metropolitan Opera	Doctors at War; drama	Lee Castle's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:45 Evelyn Howe, mc	Metropolitan Opera	Doctors at War; drama	Musical Roundup	Art Jarret's Orch.
5:00 Corliss Archer; dr.	Metropolitan Opera	'Your America'; Music;	Navy Bulletin Board;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
5:15 Corliss Archer; dr.	Opera; Musical program	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Art Kassel's Orch.
5:30 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Musical program	'Story to Order'	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Freddie Martin's Orch.
5:45 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	'Starring Curt Massey'	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News service
6:00 Page One"; News	WHDH Studio Orch	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 People's Platform.	WHDH Studio Orch	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 "The Poll Tax"	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Studio speaker
6:45 World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 Lionel Barrymore;	'Gaslight Harmonies';	"The American Story";	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 "Mayor of Town"	'Gaslight Harmonies'	"Apostles of Faith"; dr	Britain; interviews	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's "Th'ks	Mischa Elman, Marcia	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours";	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45 to the Yanks'	Dale; Jay Blackton con	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:00 Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15 rietv show; guests	Edward Tomlinson	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	'Truth or Consequence';	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Mystery dr.; News	Dr. Koussevitzky, cond	Harry Von Zell, m. c	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 'Your Hit Parade';	Roy Harris' Sixth Sym-	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Mari-	Classical Album: Han-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	phony (Premiere)	comp. Lulu Belle &	on Claire; Gilbert Rus-	del: Concerti Grossi
9:30 Or. Frank Sinatra	D'Artega's Orchestra	Scotty; "Can You Top This";	sell in Lehar's "The	Classical Album: Han-
9:45 'Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	Merry Widow"; orch.	del: Concerti Grossi
10:00 Serenade"; music.	Leland Stowe, comments	Patay Kelly; Barry Wood	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15 Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	guest, Margo	'Return of Nick Carter';	Al West's Orch.
10:30 Jay C Flippen, mc	Presents; dram'tization	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	detective dramas	Tony Pastor's Orch.
10:45 Matthew Well, AFI.	Sammy Kaye' Orch	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Classic Album; Han-
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Weather; Hum & Strum	California Melodies	del: Concerti Grossi
11:30 Career Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 tographer; drama	Pan-American Music	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Al Trace's Orch	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum" sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	News service
12:00 Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 'Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; music; talks	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Little Show"; Ra-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Treasury Salute
1:45 The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's program	Mary Foster; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time," with
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Betty Dubrow
2:30 Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Light of the World	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 'Perry Mason' sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News; Farm and Home
3:00 'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Across Caribbean	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Piano-organ recital	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; 'Snapshots'	Asso Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Variety show	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	pies; speaker; orch	"Right to Happiness"	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Fats Waller's Or
4:15 guest stars; News.	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Johnny Neblett's Pgm.	Mitchell Ayres' Or
4:30 'A Good Friend''	Musical Poll of Hits	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:45 Army Infrm.; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15 lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	'We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Musically Yours	'Jerry and Sky'	'Jesting With Jesters';	The World's Front Page	Vets of Foreign Wars
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show;	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15 Ed. Sullivan Int	music; drama	News of the World	Terry's Tunes	Richard Salinger; news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch.	'The Lone Ranger";	Mark Twain Adventures	"Army Air Forces"; dr;	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Home Front Operations	Clement Morton; talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Paul Neilson, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Walter Huston, drama.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reports
9:00 Theater; Dorothy	"Counterspy"; drama	Nelson Eddy, baritone;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Mac-
9:15 Lamour; Alan	"Counterspy"; drama	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	"Return of Nick Carter"	Dowell; Suite No. 2
9:30 Ladd; Ches. Mor-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	"Information Please";	Paul Winchell; J. Ma-	(Indian)
9:45 ris; Coney Island	Dance orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, mc	honey; J. Carpenter;	Classical Album
10:00 Guild; H. Bogart;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15 "High Sierra"	"Top of the Evening"	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	The Adventures of	Boston Conservatory
10:30 Showtime; Variety	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz Show;	Bulldog Drummond"	Bob Chester's Orch
10:45 Show; Harry Carey	Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, mc.	Music; Weather	Sam Donahue's Orch
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Benny Goodman's Or
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Weather; Bump Hadley	George Hamilton's Or.	Woody Herman's Orch
11:30 Jerry Wald's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Rep. Samuel Dickstein	Day's End; music
11:45 Jerry Wald's Orch.	Hawaiian music; News.	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"	Day's End; News

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Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Motsen

5:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
5:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m.—To 11 p. m.—same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

2:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Braves baseball game.
4:00 p. m.—Sports Program.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:30 p. m.—Lee Castle's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang—News.
8:00 p. m.—Moods for Moderns.
8:15 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid"—drama.
9:00 p. m.—"Chicago Theater of the Air."
10:30 p. m.—R. A. Gunnison; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Return of Nick Carter."
10:45 p. m.—Music Roundup; Weather.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, April 16

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.73me and 15.35 mc, Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, April 16

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Allah Be Praised." Featuring Patricia Morison, John Hoysradt, Mary Jane Walsh. 8:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—"Pretty Little Parlor," new play by Claiborne Foster. Featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer. Presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. 8:30. (Last day.)

Colonial — "Sheppey," by W. Somerset Maugham. Starring Edmund Gwenn. Directed by Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 8:30. (Last day.)

Copley—"Decision," by Edward Chodorov. Presented by Edward Choate. 8:30. (Last day.)

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Traviata," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Stober, Pearce, Warren, Stellman, Cesare Sodero, conductor. 8.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

New England Conservatory of Music, Recital Hall—Concert by Boston String Quartet. 8:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano; Leo Litwin, accompanist; Walter Trampler, violinist; Luise Vosgerchian, pianist. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Hall—Victory Concert for members of the Armed Forces. Eleanor Steber, soprano; Georg Fior, piano; James Quillian, accompanist. 2:30-3:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Joint concert by the Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra and the Wellesley College Orchesta. George Brown, director. Bruce Simonds, guest artist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:24, 6:21, 9:37. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 11:30 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:11.

Kenmore—"Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Nothing Sacred," Carole Lombard, Fredric March. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Snow White," 8:46, 10:57 a. m., 1:08, 3:19, 5:30, 7:41, 9:52.

Metropolitan: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 9:50. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Fiesta." 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Orpheum "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, Marsha Hunt. 9:40 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller, Joe Besser. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:35.

Paramount—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Gung Ho!" Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:01 a. m., 1:33, 4:05, 6:37, 9:09.

Scollay—"The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

State—"Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig, Marsha Hunt. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller, Joe Besser. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, K8, L8, and M8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps N8, P8, and Q8 will become valid April 23; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30, Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—News; Weather; Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—11.00 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTM, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America."
3:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
4:00 p. m.—Music Without Words.
4:30 p. m.—"Abe Lincoln's Story"; drama.
5:00 p. m.—"Green Valley, U. S. A."; dr.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"Roosty of the A. A. F."
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close; News
6:45 p. m.—Baseball News
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revival Hour.
8:00 p. m.—Alexander-Mediation Board.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster; News.
11:15 p. m.—"The Good Will Hour."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestras.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert, TGWA. 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Songs of Latin-America. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Radio Post." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p m.—Country Magazine. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Sunday, April 16

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—11:15 p. m.—merican Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 49.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Archbishop of Canterbury. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—News Round-Up; J. B. McGeachy. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Cammell Laird Male Voice Choir. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Jose Molina Pinillos Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Vatican City—9:30 p. m.—Program in English. HVJ, 9.6 meg., 31.06 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

During 1e conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Films in Suburbs

South Station Theater—"Keep 'em Rolling," "Lucky Cowboy," "Mountain Antlers," Popular Science, "Visiting St. Louis," cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"The Battle of Russia," "Fitzpatrick Visits St. Louis," "Popular Science Review," "Two Cartoons," "Camera Views of Florida," "War Correspondents," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. 2:40, 6:15, 9:40. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 1, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:34, 9:30. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee. 11 a. m., 2, 5:06, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. Cont. 1-15-11.
Allston: "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney. "Pistol Packin' Mama," Ruth Terry. 3, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone. "She's For Me," Grace McDonald.
Regent: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. James Craig. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Paris After Dark," George Sanders. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Lassie Come Home," R. Macdowall. "Oldersleeve on Broadway." 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation." Ronald Reagan. Cont. 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent.
Cleveland Circle: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. Cont. 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Fiesta," Ann Ayres, George Givot. Cont. 1-11.
Harvard: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Jane Bryan, Ronald Reagan. 2, 8.
University: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. 3:08, 6:15, 9:38. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten. 1:38, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, John Hubbard. "Silver Spurs," Roy Rogers.
Codman Square: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. Cont. from 1:15.
Franklin: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. Cont. from 1:30.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 1:45, 5:15, 8:45. "She's for Me," David Bruce. 4:08, 7:38.
Park: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Around the World," Kay Kyser.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Jane Bryan, Ronald Reagan. Continuous.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 2:45, 8:45. Three Shorts.

MALDEN — Granada: "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. Noah Beery, Jr. 1:58, 5:07, 8:16. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 3:06, 6:15, 9:04.
Mystic: "Ravaged Earth," documentary. 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrew Sisters, Patric Knowles. 2:35, 6:08, 8:45.

Strand: "Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 3:00, 6:15, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:38, 5:00, 8:40.
Maplewood: "Victory Through Air Power," 1:45, 5:12, 8:30. "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:55, 6:22, 9:40.
Orpheum: "Colt Comrades," William Boyd. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Whistlin' in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 1:25, 4:30, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 1-11.

MEDFORD—Medford: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes.
Fellsway: "Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Swing Out the Blues," Dick Haymes. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Destination Tokyo," John Garfield, Cary Grant. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

NEWTON—Paramount: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "Weekend Pass," M. O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Career Girl," Frances Langford. "What a Man," Johnny Downs, Wanda McKay. 2, 8.
Strand: "

Club and Church Women Of Newton Plan for Sale

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In a united effort to help the handicapped help themselves, the women's clubs and women's church organizations of Newton will again conduct a sale for the blind at the Newton Center Woman's Club on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 25 and 26, from 10 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

For nine years the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs has sponsored a sale of this kind, and each year has seen a gain in interest and financial return, according to Mrs. Aiden H. Speare, President of the Federation and Director of the sale. In 1943 approximately $1,550 was paid to the blind workers. The sale offers homemakers an opportunity to stock useful household articles and attractive gifts.

Besides Mrs. Speare, the Committee includes Mrs. Elmore I. MacPhie, co-director; Mrs. Louis F. Billings, and Mrs. Robert B. McLaughlin, co-chairmen of the first day; Miss Adelaide B. Ball and Mrs. H. Clayton Pearson, co-chairmen of the second day; Mrs. Lawrence Garvin, Treasurer; Mrs. Vernon E. Blagbrough, secretary, and Mrs. William C. Worth, publicity.

Girls Get Scout Pins

Dorchester Girl Scouts were urged last night by Mrs. Ethel Hill Henderson, original troop leader in Dorchester, to go through with their Scouting program and become leaders themselves. "I wonder," she said, "if all of us realize that the Girl Scout program is not a program of the minute but a program that goes on and on projecting itself into the future generations."

As she presented the girls with their pins at a special Parents' Night ceremony, she told them she had had many of their mothers in that first Dorchester troop, which she organized—with the help of the Boy Scouts—in 1916. Several of its members are Scout leaders today, one of them a Commissioner in New Jersey. Mrs. Henderson related how those early Dorchester Scouts served all during World War I in every capacity where girls could help.

Although still keenly interested in Scouting, Mrs. Henderson is now the busy co-owner with her husband of the Dorchester Pottery Works. Most of her time is given to helping the United States Army by making, from cabled photographs, clay models of vital parts of downed Nazi aircraft. She also molds models of floating mines and of machines for firearms manufacturers.

"Pointless" Meal Planned

To demonstrate how delicious and satisfying a "pointless" meal can be, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union will serve a no-point luncheon on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. The menu has been planned in connection with the War Food Administration's "No-Point, Low-Point" program.

Mrs. Imogene Wolcott, radio food expert and author of books on cooking, will discuss the food served at the luncheon and other foods which should prove of interest in solving ration problems. Rationing from the point of view of the Office of Price Administration will be discussed by Thomas V. O'Sullivan, its regional information executive.

Miss Nancy Gosser, Pennsylvania State College; Miss Florence Leach, Rhode Island State College, and Miss Eleanor Johnson, Colorado State College, administrative student dietitians who are training at the Union, will assist at the luncheon.

Monday Programs

Boston League of Women Voters—The Longwood Neighborhood Group will meet at the home of Miss Margaret Estabrook, 78 Monmouth Street, Brookline, 8 p. m. Alexis Liatis, Greek Consul, will speak informally about his native country.

Women's City Club—Sydney R. Montague, former member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and veteran of the Arctic Patrol, will speak on "Our Arctic Frontiers," 8 p. m.

Waban Woman's Club—Annual meeting, polls opening at 12:30 p. m. and luncheon at 12:45, at the Neighborhood Club House. The Drama Committee will present "Over the Teacups," under the direction of Mrs. Norman Burchell.

League of American Pen Women—The Boston Branch will present the "Animated Newspaper" program which was postponed in March on account of the snowstorm; at 46 Beacon Street, 3 p. m.

Newton League of Women Voters—An illustrated talk on "Gardens from Maine to Florida," by Emily Henry Bush, will be the highlight of an afternoon of diversion at the home of Mrs. Charles Wallour, 233 Grant Avenue, Newton Center, 2:30 p. m.

Brighthelmstone Club—Lecture on "Flowers and Gardens of New England," by Lawrence L. Barber, 2 p. m.

Educational Garden Club of West Newton—Annual meeting, Second Church Parish House, 1 p. m.—Miss Ruth Wheeler, Leland Powers student, will give readings.

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U. S. Output Of Synthetic Rubber Hailed

Designed and built from almost scratch in two years during the worst period of critical shortages in the history of the United States, the $750,000,000 synthetic rubber industry has achieved the "modern miracle" of producing rubber at a greater rate than crude was ever consumed in a prewar year, Col. Bradley Dewey, War Production Board Rubber Director, declared last night.

"There is every expectation, barring unforeseen developments, particularly in the manpower field, that a total production of all synthetic rubber of 868,000 long tons for the year will be realized," he said in an interview before an off-the-record talk to 900 rubber industrialists, guests and members of the New England Rubber Group, at the Statler Hotel. "This is 100,000 tons more rubber than the Nation consumed in any one year of its history, including 1941, when crude rubber was being chewed up at the tremendous rate of 745,000 long tons.

Huge War Demand

Despite this big achievement, the demands of war are so insatiable that some rubber deliveries cannot be made, the big genial Director admitted. In the case of some finished rubber goods used by the military, particularly large heavy duty tires, a shortage of up to 25 per cent now exists.

Synthetic passenger tires are "doing beautifully," he said, and military synthetic tires are now as good as crude rubber ones. However, a problem still to be licked in heavier tires is that of deterioration when they are heated by overloading and high speeds.

To meet military demands which are increasing, the "tire situation will continue, to be tough for civilians," Colonel Dewey said. "We've had to cut our previous estimation of 30,000,000 tires for civilians this year to 22,000,000, and that's going to be a close squeak with over 25,000,000 cars on the road."

Only careful slower driving by civilians and road repair work by state governments to keep their highways smooth can make tires last as long as they should in this emergency, he warned.

Imports Small

The small amount of crude rubber that trickles into the country from South America, Liberia, Ceylon and Mexico is important to the rubber program, since all large military tires are being made of crude rubber until more rayon cord is available to give synthetic and crude mixtures added strength. The crude stockpile has run close to the critical line during the past year, and is now about 117,000 long tons, he said. Thirty per cent crude rubber and 70 per cent Buna S, the synthetic in greatest production at present, are used in medium military highway tires.

The part of women in building this gigantic new industry during the past two years was highly praised by Colonel Dewey. He pointed out that out of a group of 1,964 skilled technicians, 522 were women. One plant in Cobuta, Pa., is staffed largely by the wives, mothers and sisters of men in the services, he said. Only the top operators in this plant are men.

Edison Took Them Long Ago

Harvard Gets Film of Mark Twain

Commemorating the Golden Anniversary of the motion picture industry, a 150-foot roll of film of Mark Twain, taken by Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the motion picture camera, was presented to Harvard University. The film was shown for the first time on April 14, 1894. Shown looking over the historic film are, left to right, James F. Barclay, Director of the Harvard Film Service; Keyes Metcalf, Harvard Librarian, and George W. Horan, Warner Brothers official, who made the presentation yesterday at Widener Memorial.

U. S. Workers' Delegate To I.L.O. Knows His Job

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Bob" Watt, the American Workers' delegate to the International Labor Organization conference in Philadelphia next week, is a fighting paperhanger.

He enlisted in the Canadian Army during the last war, long before this country got in, spent three years in military service in Europe, and picked up considerable bruising.

If he hadn't been born in Scotland, Robert J. Watt probably wouldn't know any more today about the I. L. O. than the average labor leader. He came over to America when he was 16, and happened to be back in the British Isles on a trip to see his mother when American labor needed a representative at the I. L. O. Conference of 1936.

This was such a hurry-up call that the American Federation of Labor didn't have time to send a delegate over by ship as ordinarily it would have done. The best the A. F. of L. could do was to see if it had anybody in Europe at the moment who would fit.

With A. F. of L.

As Mr. Watt was then Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, he qualified, and the A. F. of L. telephoned his office in Boston to locate him and give him the job. But by then Bob had left Keith, the little town in Scotland where his mother lived. His Boston associates had to send five cables to England before they could catch up with him.

The next year he was reappointed and he has served as the American worker delegate at the I. L. O. for the past eight years. He was also made one of the 32 members of the Governing Body of the I. L. O., which meets in Philadelphia next Monday and Tuesday, preliminary to the International Labor Conference opening Thursday and running three weeks.

Mr. Watt's unexpected I. L. O. post soon lifted him out of his job at home. Two years after he was pushed into international affairs, he was called to the Washington headquarters of the A. F. of L. to serve as its International Representative. Since then he has made many trips to Europe.

However, this year he saved himself another journey abroad by being instrumental in getting the place of the 1944 I. L. O. meeting shifted from London to Philadelphia. He worked successfully to bring the conference to America as a country where it was possible to meet and where it would not be tied to any other conference.

Wanted It in London

British workers had wanted the conference in London, where the world's trade gathering would meet simultaneously.

Bob's travels had still more to do with his career. His friends in Boston relate that on the ship in which he first came over he met a Scottish girl for whom he took a liking. While he was 16, she was 15. However, they said good-by to each other when they landed, and each set out in America independently, not knowing where he or she was going.

The boy located in Lawrence, Mass., and eventually became President of the local painters' union. One day as he was walking along the street in Lawrence he spied the girl he had first seen on the boat. Neither previously knew the other was there. They were married a couple of years later when still youngsters.

Besides a married daughter, Janet, they have a son, Robert, Jr., who is now in the military service in the South Pacific. His father wanted to give him a Harvard education, but the lad quit the university shortly after Pearl Harbor, enlisted in the Air Corps, got banged up, six months ago was married here in Cambridge on crutches, and has since gone back to his war job.

Termed a "Scrapper"

Though Mr. Watt is not big in stature, he is what his friends terms a "scrapper." He is more than normally prone to stand up and say what he thinks in any company, local or international, if he feels there is occasion.

This aptitude led friends here to recall this week that when an I. L. O. delegation paid its respects to the King of England a few years ago, everybody went in the customary morning suit except Mr. Watt. Never owning one, and clothes meaning nothing to him, they say, he wore his regular suit and put on his perpetual red necktie.

Individual as is the Scot, business leaders who have teamed with him at international labor conferences report that he is reasonable and good to work with.

One of the chief interests Mr. Watt has developed through his international experience is social insurance. His connections with the I. L. O., which is the principal sponsor of social insurance throughout the world, have given him a contact with this field such as no other American labor man has had. As a result, Mr. Watt has proved a leading advocate of social security in the American labor movement.

Harris & Ewing

Robert J. Watt

American Worker delegate at International Labor Conference.

Boston Taxicab Accidents in 1943 27.7 Per Cent Less Than Year Before

An average reduction of 27.9 per cent in Boston taxicab accident frequency per 100,000 miles of operation for a 10-month period in 1943, as compared with a similar period in 1942, was announced today by the Accident Prevention Division of the City of Boston Cab Association.

The reduction figure is based on accident statistics secured from four large insurance companies which insure more than a thousand of the 1,293 licensed taxicabs in Boston.

According to the Cab Association, the reduction in accidents is the result of a new checkup system instituted a year ago which involved a more careful examination of new drivers than had been required previously.

The main function of the Accident Prevention Division has been the testing and training of new applicants for cab-driving jobs, and the approval of licensed hackney drivers who wish to transfer from one employer to another, after checking their accident records and giving eye tests. The prevention program also includes spot-checking of night and day driving practices, and disciplining of violators.

Pastoral Care Institute Formed

New England leaders of clinical training for clergy have organized a new educational project known as the Institute for Pastoral Care, it was announced by the Board of Governors today. The purpose of the Institute, it is stated, is "to organize, develop and support a comprehensive educational and research program in the field of pastoral care, with special reference to the ministry to the sick, using the opportunities offered by clinical training as a primary means to this end."

The Institute has established headquarters at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. It will conduct a summer school there with two sessions of six weeks each. It also plans to promote publication of a professional journal.

Represented on the Board of Governors are: Harvard Divinity School, Episcopal Theological School, Andover Newton Theological School, Boston University School of Theology, Massachusetts Council of Churches, Massachusetts General Hospital, Federal Council of Churches, Ella Lyman Cabot Trust and the Earhart Foundation.

Principia Meeting April 16

An open meeting sponsored by The Principia Club of Boston will be held Sunday afternoon, April 16, at 3 p. m., at the Hotel Puritan. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice-President of The Principia, assisted by Mr. Carey Browne, Executive Secretary of The Principia Alumni Association. The subject is "Principia in Wartime."

Golden Rule Is Meeting Keynote

Application of the Golden Rule to world problems was advocated today by Miss Pauline P. Curry of Brookline, Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, as the keynote for the "Golden Rule Session" of that organization to be held at Springfield, Mass., May 9, 10, and 11. It will be the 68th annual meeting of the Grand Chapter.

In the program for the annual session, just issued, Miss Curry writes:

"If men would live by the Golden Rule
According to God's plan,
How very much simpler it would be
For them to understand
The very blessedness of Peace—
Life's beauty by the score—
That wondrous day when war shall cease
'Tis this we're fighting for."

Informal opening of the Grand Chapter is scheduled at 8 p. m., May 9, in the Municipal Auditorium, when Mrs. Mamie Lander of Orlando, Fla., Most Worthy Grand Matron of the General Grand Chapter, will be presented. Officers will be nominated for the ensuing year at the session May 10, and the election and installation will be May 11.

Boston Wins Back Fish-Catch Title

Gloucester, which wrested the title of the greatest-volume fresh-fish port away from Boston by attracting larger receipts during the calendar year 1943, recently lost a title of more than 25 years standing to Boston in the record for the largest single catch of fish ever to be landed, according to Edmund L. Dunn of the New England Fish Exchange.

It all came about when the Boston trawler Cormorant, noted for bringing in large and frequent catches and which prompted Harold L. Ickes, United States Coordinator of Fisheries, to commend the craft in January of 1943 for its contribution of an essential food commodity, tied up at Boston Fish Pier April 7. The Cormorant is operated by General Seafoods.

Capt. Ivar Carlson "hailed" a trip of 401,000 pounds, which is the first estimate reported by incoming vessels. Fish was weighed out Friday and again Saturday, and when final tabulations were made a total of 445,687 pounds had been landed. This, said Mr. Dunn today, is an all-time record for this area, the previous record being 434,734 pounds, landed at Gloucester April 19, 1918, by the Gloucester trawler Walrus, of the Gorton Pew fleet.

The Cormorant "stocked" $29,396.92, of which each of the 17 men in the crew received $763.73 as his share for the nine-day trip.

Guest Student

Boston's radio training station at Gallop's Island, said to be one of the best in the country, now has a "guest student" who came halfway around the world to attend the school of the United States Maritime Service. He is Lieut. Min Yung-shen of the Chinese Merchant Marine and is the only noncitizen of the United States receiving the benefit of the intensified instruction course in radio at the Boston station.

Log of the Port of Boston

Address on India

"India" will be the subject of an address by Col. C. Warren-Houlton, proprietor and manager of Machine Tools (India) Ltd., at the dinner-meeting of the New England Export Club, April 27, at Schrafft's, West Street, Boston. Because India is of interest to New England exporters a large attendance is anticipated.

Fishermen Get Points

Ration points for commercial fishermen and persons employed on inland water carriers, have been allowed by the Office of Price Administration on the basis of four meals a day, the fish trade have been notified. The decision was based on recognition that such persons are directly connected with the war effort, and that they customarily eat the equivalent of one meal every six hours. The ration allowance is seven-tenths of a point per meal per person for processed foods and one point per meal per person for meat-fats.

New Customs Agent

A new Supervising Customs Agent has been assigned to Boston to succeed John J. Mullen who has been transferred to Los Angeles after two years at this port. Lawrence Fleishman, who has been serving at New Orleans, is to take over in Boston. He will have charge of all special investigation and antismuggling activities of the customs.

Club Appointment

Appointment of the Rev. Charles Magnus Charlton, former Navy Chaplain, as director of the Seamen's Club of Boston—formerly the Sailors' Haven—succeeding Harry J. Pearson, recently resigned, was announced recently. The Club is located in the quarters once used by the exclusive Exchange Club, at Batterymarch and Milk Streets, Boston. Men from the ships that visit this port are housed and fed at the Club. Miss Jessie Gieves has been appointed executive hostess; Jack Fornier, outside contact man and ship's visitor, and Joseph Burrill, maintenance man.

Propeller Club Meeting

Members of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States will meet at the Coast Guard base, Constitution Wharf, Boston, at 5 p. m., April 19, for their next meeting, according to Roscoe H. Prior, President. Regular mess-kit dinner is to be served. Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard at Washington, is to be the guest speaker. Music is to be provided by the Port of Boston Coast Guard Band.

Leon Stone

Dinner Climaxes Pan-American Day

By helping to speed the economic and industrial development of Latin America, the United States is actually helping itself, because by so doing it increases its postwar export markets, it was asserted by various speakers at a Pan-American Day dinner at Filene's last night. The dinner climaxed a day of celebration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of establishment of the Pan American Union. Principal speakers were Frank Waring, Secretary General of the Inter-American Development Commission; Hallis Thompson, President of American Airlines of Mexico; Rene d'Harnoncourt of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, and Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts.

The dinner was sponsored by the Pan-American Society, the New England Export Club, American Airlines, and Filene's. Lincoln Filene, Chairman of the Board of Filene's, and Harold D. Hodgkinson, General Manager of the company, were among additional speakers. Prof. J. Anton de Haas of Harvard was toastmaster.

Co-operation of the New World republics in the war effort was emphasized by Mr. Waring.

Connecticut Picks G. O. P. Delegation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 15—Sixteen unpledged delegates to the Republican National Convention in Chicago were elected yesterday by Connecticut Republicans in state convention. The convention also went on record as unanimously favoring Governor Baldwin of Connecticut as a presidential nominee.

Although roaring its applause as it approved a resolution asserting that Governor Baldwin had "displayed qualities of statesmanship and leadership which qualify him for public office beyond the gift of the State," delegates frequently mentioned the name of Governor Dewey of New York.

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Sweaters—Street Floor

Russians Sight Hills of Sevastopol

Continued from Page 1

Crimean garrison in a pocket around Sevastopol.

Moscow declared 500 more towns fell and 11,000 prisoners were taken in swift punches April 14 with an entire division of perhaps 15,000 men destroyed. The six-day offensive has netted 31,000 captives and torn all but one tenth of the entire Crimea from the Nazi grasp, the Soviets asserted.

Vanguards of Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Fourth Ukrainian Army were within 15 miles of the outskirts of Sevastopol after seizing Bakhchisarai in a 17-mile drive down the central Crimean railway from Simferopol, dispatches said.

Another Fourth Army force pushed southeast through the southern Crimean hill country 25 miles and captured the port of Alushta, 46 airline miles across the lower end of the peninsula from Sevastopol, and only 16 miles northeast of the strongly fortified port of Yalta, the Russian communique said.

Seizure of Alushta cut off a German force retreating down the coastal road from Feodosiya to the northeast and closed the trap on German and Rumanian troops herded into the Sevastopol sector. The other end of the trap was anchored on the west coast 20 miles below Yevpatoriya, dispatches reported.

Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko's independent Maritime Army, surging in from the Kerch Peninsula on eastern side of the Crimea, captured Karasubazar, 25 miles east of Simferopol, in an 11-mile advance and joined forces with General Tolbukin's left flank. Other Maritime Army columns drove west along the Kerch-Dzhankoi railroad and stormed the town of Ichki. A third force raced 16 miles down the coast and occupied Sudak and Uskut.

Flank Sweeps Along Coast

General Tolbukhin's right flank swept down the western coast through Akmechet and took Karadza, on the westernmost tip of the pininsula. Saki, 35 miles north of Savastopol, also was seized, the Moscow bulletin said.

Units of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet and its naval air arm kept a close watch on possible evacuation ports, and four boats jammed with Axis troops trying to escape across the Black Sea to Rumania were sunk, the communique said, adding:

Moscow also announced the liberation of territory southwest of Odessa in the Ovidiopol area, which freed the entire Ukraine Province from Axis troops with the exception of a few miles.

Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army cleared the east bank of the Dniester Estuary by capturing eight towns and villages, the communiqué announced, and Red Army airmen were reported raking fleeing enemy columns along the west bank of the river.

The communiqué was silent concerning the Rumanian front, but said that in Old Poland Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First Army captured 40 towns south of German-held Tarnopol, under siege since March 26.

Berlin claimed new German gains northwest of Jassy and in the Delatyn area near the Tatar Pass on the Czech border, and said Soviet forces had been driven back near Brody, 50 miles northeast of Lwow.

Vatutin:

Soviet General Had Fine Record

Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin, one of Russia's outstanding Army leaders, passed on April 14 in Kiev after an illness which forced him to give up command of the First Ukrainian Army.

In a Moscow broadcast General Vatutin was praised as "one of the most talented young Army commanders who had developed during this war."

His outstanding victory was recapture of Kiev last November, when he had 50 bridges thrown across the Dnieper River under heavy German artillery fire, and sent troops scaling the heights into the city and into flanking movements around the Capital.

General Vatutin, called "the Hunter" by his soldiers and also nicknamed "Lightning" for the speed of his advances, had a large share of the glory in the Stalingrad triumph. He drove back Field Marshal Gen. Fritz Erich von Mannstein's effort to relieve Gen. Friedrich Paulus, commander of the doomed German Sixth Army.

With Marshal Ivan Konev and his Second Ukrainian front, General Vatutin accomplished the Cherkassy trap west of Kharkov, and was one of the liberators of Kharkov last Aug. 8. The youthful general had helped shape the victory at Vyazma in 1941 in repulsing the German drive upon Moscow.

South Pacific:

Bogadjim Taken By Australians

The Allied push along the jungle and mountain-fringed coast of New Guinea toward the distant Philippines has forced the Japanese out of Bogadjim, 18 miles south of Madang, according to report from Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific.

The unopposed occupation April 13 of Bogadjim, on Astrolabe Bay and linked with Madang by a fine highway, was announced April 15.

Its investment by Australian soldiers occurred on the same day that Liberators raked Wewak, 200 miles up the coast, with 250 tons of bombs in another of those see-saw punches which have littered the shoreline for 500 miles between Madang and Hollandia with wrecked airfields and supplies.

Patrols of the Aussie force which overran Bogadjim, seizing abandoned equipment, are now probing enemy outposts before Madang along the road that Chinese coolies were forced to build for Nippon's warriors when the enemy held hopes of converting the Ramu Valley into air bases.

Last September, when the New Guinea jungle war was progressing at a fast pace, featuring amphibious landings, paratroops and air-transported artillery, Lae and Salamaua were captured below the Ramu Valley. Then the Aussies started their slow drive by way of the Markham Valley up the Ramu while another slow campaign began for the since-conquered Huon Peninsula to the east.

Several days ago, American forces advancing from Saidor on the coastal approach to Bogadjim made a juncture with the inland Aussies but there was no report that the Americans as yet had entered Bogadjim.

India:

Japanese Troops Cut Off Imphal

Front dispatches reaching New Delhi, India, report Japanese troops at the Bishenpur-Silchar trail running southwest and west of the Allied Indian base of Imphal.

[This route previously had been described as the last land link between the Imphal defenders and the main Allied forces.]

At the big Allied base of Kohima north of Imphal, the Japanese withdrew after an initial penetration into the hills west and northwest of the town, the dispatches added.

On the plain around Imphal itself, the Allied communiqué said, there was only patrol activity, and it was said at headquarters that the enemy was being held off firmly.

The report said the Japanese, whose strength is not accurately known, had not yet launched a major attack at any point around Imphal. At Kohima, British and Indian counterattacks against the Japanese are "progressing," the communiqué said.

Air Over Europe:

Allied Assault Reaches Climax

RAF Mosquitoes bombarded Berlin on the night of April 13 probably with two-ton blockbusters, and American Thunderbolt fighter-bombers made a spectacular attack on a German airfield in Northeastern France April 14 in a crackling climax to a historic week-long, two-way Allied aerial assault on Axis continental targets vital to the defense of the Western Front.

The Budapest Radio reported that Allied planes were over Budapest and Gyor, Hungary, indicating possibility that Mediterranean-based forces were continuing the great air offensive.

Both the German and Hungarian radios made similar broadcasts during the night, reporting nuisance raiders over Hungary, Southeast Germany and Slovakia.

The Mosquito and Thunderbolt raids from Britain, while sharp, were on a relatively minor scale, representing a tapering-off of the massive blows begun April 8. During the week, crippling blows were dealt to at least 13 German aircraft factories, 17 airfields and 14 railroad centers figuring prominently in the Nazis' preparations for resisting the forthcoming Allied invasion from the West.

Thunderbolts swooped out of a cloudbank over the airfield in France so suddenly on April 14 they caught about 50 aircraft on the ground and raked them almost at leisure, destroying a full score. Huge fires were set in the installations as bombs burst among the Nazi planes. The raid was made without loss to the Allies.

Italy:

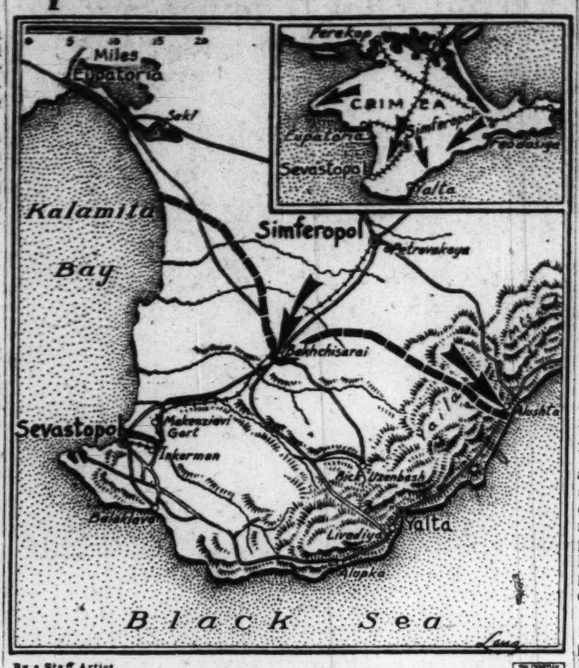
Nazi Attack Driven Back

The Germans, intensifying their activity in the upper Garigliano sector of the main Italian front, shelled one area for more than two hours April 14 and attempted infiltrations of Allied lines, but the attacks were frustrated and other sorties were broken up after some fighting, Allied headquarters in Naples announced.

The two-hour barrage was concentrated in a sector south of Sant' Andrea, about eight miles southeast of rubbled Cassino, and the infiltrations were attempted north and east of Sant' Ambrogio, which lies about a mile nearer Cassino.

Allied patrols were active on all fronts, inflicting casualties, a communiqué said.

Speed Marks Crimean Drive



By a Staff Artist

Nazis Held in Soviet Vise

Broken lines indicate the manner in which the Russian Army is closing in on Germans now engaged in wholesale flight from the Crimea. The lightning thrust over the mountains to the port of Alushta has cut off a substantial number of Nazis fleeing down the coast. Soviet columns headed for Sevastopol are but 15 miles away, with the hills of the city plainly in sight. Inset map of the entire Crimea shows the main directions of the many-pronged Soviet drive across the peninsula.

Yugoslavs Rescue U. S. Bomber Crew

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 15

Rescue of the crew of eight of an American bomber, shot down over old Serbia April 4 by the Germans, was reported by the Yugoslav Information Service representing General Mihailovic.

The crew parachuted to safety and were rescued by followers of General Mihailovic, the Service said. None of the eight, returning from a raid on Ploesti in Rumania, was identified.

Rescue of an American, identified by the Service as Lieut. John Londstrax, after his plane had been forced down April 6 near Belgrade, also was reported.

The War Department said it had no record of such an officer pilot and suggested it might be a recently promoted enlisted man.

British Deny Objections to U. S. Oil Plans

Continued from Page 1

glad to have reasonable American foreign oil participation as a pledge of greater postwar interest and collaboration.

But the attributed Knox imputation that the British tried to jockey American companies out of Arabian concessions is specifically denied here. Part of the cabled charge is that the British Government had "advanced considerable sums" to the Arabian King, alarming American companies.

Actually the British, it is stated semiofficially, has come to no financial arrangements with Saudi Arabia outside the knowledge of Washington. While the British for a quarter of a century have paid subsidies to the King, the Manchester Guardian diplomatic correspondent points out that the purposes of such payments were well-known and that none has been paid of which the American Government was unaware.

The Times diplomatic correspondent, with significant emphasis declares, "the truth is that London has neither the power nor the desire to upset arrangements freely made by a foreign government with regard to concessions."

Direct editorial comment is so far lacking on Secretary Knox, but the reception of his statement is obviously unfavorable.

Soviet In Picture

Meanwhile an article reprinted here from the Soviet "War and the Working Class" shows that there is a third view of postwar oil and cartels issues likely also to be of future moment.

Citing the Anglo-American problem of oil, the article coldly observes that "monopoly groups are each striving for control over world markets and sources of raw materials and for a dominating influence over international trade." It sees Britain favoring cartels in prewar form, while American "monopolies," it charges, seek the same end by a formula of "free competition."

It would seem that these three Allied approaches, so far as they clash, must be squared in the postwar world with a beginning now being made in the current important Anglo-American discussions.

6 U. S. Japanese Convicted By Courts-Martial

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala., April 15 (AP)—Six of 28 Japanese-American soldiers charged with refusal to take infantry training have been convicted by courts-martial and sentenced to prison terms.

Private F. Sumoge was sentenced to 20 years April 13. He was the first of the defendants to come before the second court-martial, now sitting.

Five previous defendants were convicted before the first of the four courts-martial assigned to hear the cases.

All 28 were charged with violating the articles of war by refusing to obey commands of superior officers. Those previously convicted were:

Masoa Kataoka, Richard T. Nakamura, Katsumi Taniguchi, Utaka H. Morinaka, and Tim T. Nomiyama.

Army-appointed counsel represent all the men and findings will be reviewed by the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington.

The 28 men were placed in the stockade here March 20 to await court-martial following their refusal "to accept training under the American flag," said Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon, commanding general of the Center.

Mideast Feels Vital Stake In Allied Oil-Airway Talks

Continued from Page 1

won't all be torn up when the last shot is fired.

High-priced American officials here see the United States having three major interests in the Middle East after the war—oil, air transport and unrestricted trade with the developing countries here.

On the subject of oil, military officials, thinking in terms of a big Navy and strategic global bases, maintained co-operatively with other powers after the war, regard the maintenance of large oil reserves in this section of the world as a necessity for keeping the peace.

To oil executives interested in Saudi Arabia, the drawing of gasoline and oil from these fabulously rich fields for Europe's expanding postwar market is regarded as a means of staunching the present drain on the Western Hemisphere's oil production.

Oil Prospecting Booms

Oil prospecting in Saudi Arabia has been progressing equally with the expansion of American refinery capacity at Bahrein. Fifty new oil workers arrived in the Middle East on the ship which carried this correspondent recently and highest priority is being given shipments of drilling and refining equipment from the United States.

In the matter of airways, the present expansion from Tunisia to Karachi is partially in preparation for the day when bomber fleets will be winging their way from Britain for the final reckoning with Japan.

Even now, air cargoes of war have swollen until the Americans' Payne Field near Cairo already is carrying far more traffic than La Guardia Field in New York and still is not big enough.

Many of these fields, some in the British Empire and some in friendly Arabic countries, will carry over into peace. Will the American lines be able to use these fields now expanding largely on American equipment? Officials here are beginning to ponder how postwar air rights can best be handled.

Good-Will Efforts

James M. Landis, director of American economic operations in the Middle East has referred to the oil pipe-line controversy as a purely domestic issue to be settled preliminary to discussion of international oil problems. There is no indication here that the development of the immense oil resources in Saudi Arabia, where good-will efforts of American companies and Government missions have made American influence paramount, will be halted because of criticism of the project back home.

It is realized, of course, that if the United States by private or public enterprise develops a larger interest in mideast oil, this may entail defense commitments hereabouts. But it is felt that such defense will come easily as a by-product of the joint maintenance of bases and patrols around the globe which must be undertaken if the leading United Nations are determined to maintain peace.

The American view, as expressed by Mr. Landis in a press interview, is that since the United States has poured so much of its home-drilled oil into the war, it has a compelling interest in Mideast petroleum; that simultaneously oil-rich powers have an obligation in the interests of world peace to supply all peoples of the world with oil at reasonable prices, and finally that any forthcoming United Nations conference should be able to produce adequate mechanism for handling the problem of world oil supplies, perhaps such a mechanism as the combined Anglo-American boards which have so efficiently handled the allocation of war supplies since 1941.

South Carolina Governor Wants 'White Supremacy'

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15 (AP)—"White supremacy will be maintained in our primaries. Let the chips fall where they may," Gov. Olin D. Johnston said last night to 170 members of the General Assembly called here in extraordinary session to wipe from the State code all laws affecting primaries.

The legislators came back to the Statehouse they left less than a month ago at the end of their annual session after the United States Supreme Court decided that Negroes were entitled to vote in Texas Democratic primaries.

China Expects Wallace's Visit To Speed Aid in War on Japan

Continued from Page 1

times as high as it was before the Sino-Japanese war in 1937.

But the price level of Chinese commodities has risen much more. Last February's wholesale price indices show food was 367 times higher and fuel 643 times higher than in 1937.

It is therefore hoped by Americans that an adjustment will be made, also providing for an expected further rise of the price level.

Third, there is the decision on measures which would enable the Chinese economy to carry the present burden of a large internal expenditure on behalf of the American Army more easily, and to permit possible expansion of American military activities in China, inevitably accompanied by larger outlays of Chinese currency, without aggravating China's financial economic difficulties.

This problem, unconnected with that of American compensation by payments in U. S. dollars, requires a solution.

It is entirely a matter of domestic Chinese policies but the United States is keenly following the discussions on possibilities of Chinese economic financial reforms and in the hope that they will be carried out soon to the advantage of the common war effort.

Progress of Democracy

Fourth, there is China's progress toward democratic government. This is equally recognized as a domestic Chinese matter, but similarly is of great interest to the United States for the sake of the fullest collaboration among the United Nations during and after the war.

Fifth, there is the matter of healing of the rift between the Chinese Government and various factions in the country. This problem is in the same category as the former two, because China will become stronger to the extent that it is able to achieve national unification and solidarity.

It is hoped that the forthcoming visit of Vice-President Wallace, long known as a warm-hearted friend of China who always supported Chinese claims to American assistance, will help to speed solution of some of these problems which cast unpleasant shadows on the fundamental cordiality of Sino-American relations.

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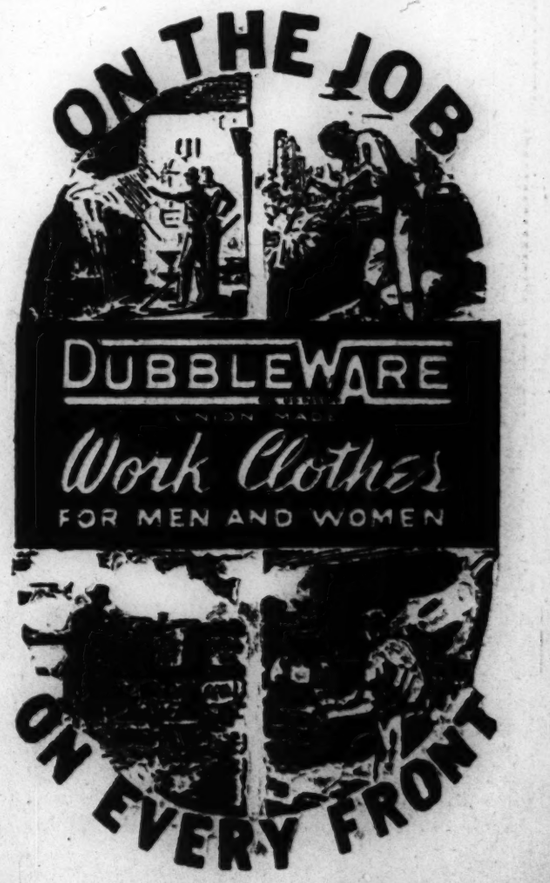


At Neighborhood and Department Stores

Japan's Drastic Rules Hint of Crisis

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Signs of a developing crisis on Japan's home front have become increasingly apparent in Japanese domestic radiocasts. They are of two main types—admissions of economic weakness, especially in war production and distribution, and the invoking of new police controls over labor, indicating a growing morale problem.

One home radio report, made available by the Office of War Information, quoted Premier Hideki Tojo as demanding that "resolute measures" be taken against "persons who disturb solidarity within the nation." Another said that Lieut. Gen. Chikahiko Koizumi, Japanese Welfare Minister, had disclosed a "doubling and strengthening of the powers of the military police" to force complete home-front mobilization.

This goes to reinforce the information from Japanese prisoners, previously reported by Guenther Stein in these columns, that large strikes took place in the war industries of Kobe and other Japanese cities a few months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, and that an organized opposition to the Tojo regime still exists among Japanese workers.

Riots Reported

Further evidence, even more sensational, was contained in a recent dispatch by Frederick Kuh to the Field newspapers. According to copies of the Osaki Mainichi which reached London after several months en route, mass demonstrations or riots had occurred in at least two places:

1. In Kagoshima Province 19 persons were arrested for the theft of government rice from a railway station, and seven more for organizing a meeting to demand an increase in food rations. A member of the Diet, Mitsuhashi, was among those arrested.

2. In Tokyo a newly formed "Shakai" or workers' party held a mass meeting in Ueno Park, which 40,000 people attended. Police broke up the meeting, killing 7 and injuring 37, and burned the flags used by the demonstrators. The government outlawed the organization.

Farm Group Banned

In addition, a ban was placed on the Japanese Farmers' Union, an organization of moderate views which claims several hundred thousand members in rural districts. A Government order prohibited the enrollment of new members, the holding of committee meetings, and the publication of Yusikai, the Union's journal. The organization's treasury of 7,000,000 yen was confiscated.

Mr. Kuh also quotes the Tokyo Nichi Nichi as saying that peace talk is "rife," and that "to our dismay, popular rumors of this sort were not wholly suppressed."

Meanwhile, the radio discloses that Japanese Cabinet sessions have been shifted from the Premier's residence to the Imperial Palace, thus emphasizing the unity between the Emperor and the military Fascist regime for propaganda purposes.

When the 84th Diet reconvened on March 21 for a three-day session to approve new emergency legislation, special emphasis was placed on the problems of labor, food, and postponement of the elections of local assemblymen.

Children Mobilized

Further mobilization of women and children as young as 12 years for work in war industries is reported on the home radio. And just before the Diet session, the Tojo Cabinet approved a drastic reorganization of war labor on a military basis, giving factory superintendents and foremen the right to inflict punishment upon workers of lower rank who fail to carry out orders. "In addition to individual punishment," the radio added, "a way has been opened to punish whole sections or departments." The exact form of punishment was not specified.

In March, Tokyo admitted that 1943 production of rice in Japan totaled only 62,887,000 koku, a drop of 3,889,000 koku from 1942. (One koku is equivalent to 4.96 bushels.) This drop is very serious in view of the previous Japanese statement that imports of rice from Southeast Asia have been halted because of the shipping shortage and the need for all available cargo space to haul bauxite and other war materials to Japan.

The Government, of course, claims to have the food situation well in hand. On April 8 a new "Vacant Lots Utilization Program" was announced under which railroad right-of-way and other unused land will be utilized for the growing of pumpkins and soybeans by Japanese youth. (The previous drive to use vacant land was apparently a failure, for no appropriation has been made for its continuation.)

Drive for More Planes

The campaign for increased aircraft production goes on, the latest slogan being, "One more airplane even one second sooner." The overworked prestige of the Emperor has been harnessed once more with the announcement that he will send his aides-de-camp to aircraft plants to spur production during April.

The transportation problem is further disclosed by the intense efforts to recruit merchant seamen for training and by new bans on railroad travel. No vacation travel is permitted, and even short trips by workers will be rationed starting April 15. The loading limit on busses and trucks has been abolished by the Home Ministry.

A severe oil shortage is implied by a drive to manufacture gasoline in quantity from copra oil imported from the southern regions. The Japanese people are told to increase the cultivation of oil-producing plants and "not to waste a single bean that will be of use to the nation during the emergency after they are pressed into oil."

Trade Monopolies Grow

Japan's monopolistic trade associations have been strengthened by Government-sponsored reorganizations. By March, they numbered 314 in all, two thirds of them in production and one third in distribution. Business mergers have doubled since 1940, rising from 216 companies affected that year to 570 in 1943.

Inflation threatens to get out of hand, according to a statement issued by Governor Shibusawa of the Bank of Japan on March 30. He said, "In wartime it is difficult to avoid a certain amount of increase in circulating money, but for the maintenance of the fighting strength . . . it is absolutely necessary to check any disturbances to the value of money in circulation. . . . For some years now the income of the working classes has risen sharply, and still stronger steps must be taken to attract savings from these quarters."

The Government frankly admits that this year's war-savings goal of 36,000,000 yen—an increase of one third over last year's quota, which was barely met—is to come out of the pockets of the common people. This may be an important source of discontent among the Japanese, since the incomes of large industrialists are known to be comparatively little affected by the present tax and compulsory savings program.

130 American Fliers Interned by Swiss

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, April 15

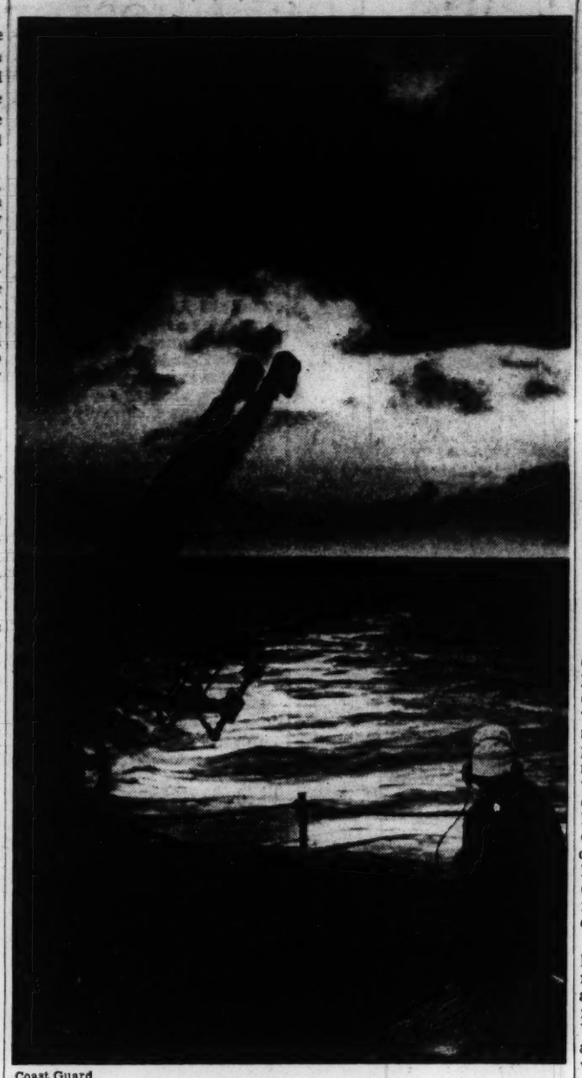
One hundred and thirty Americans, comprising the crews of 12 bombers which landed in Switzerland and of another bomber which was shot down by the Swiss, arrived today at the mountain resort of Adelboden for internment.

The Swiss shot down the one bomber which they said failed to respond to landing signals Thursday, when the United States air forces attacked nine targets in Germany and occupied Europe.

The entire crew, however, parachuted to safety, the plane falling near the village of Siednen, southeast of Zurich. Investigation has not yet established why the plane did not observe the signal to land. Three of the men, slightly injured, were hospitalized.

The internees get board and room and $15 monthly, plus use of a credit system for purchases of clothing and some other items. Those escaping from Germany draw full pay.

North Atlantic Sentinels



Coast Guard

Man and Gun on 'Alert'

Dawn breaks as a Coast Guard combat cutter moves through the North Atlantic, keeping the Allied shipping lanes safe from the menace of German U-boats.

Hitler's Shift to Defensive Symbolized by Rout in Russia

Continued from Page 1

possible with Rumanian troops, as they had paid with Italians in Africa.

Meanwhile the air war mounted to a new peak of intensity with Allied bombers concentrating significantly not on German industries, but on fighter-plane assembly plants, on invasion coast airfields, and on key centers in the railroad nets of France and the Low Countries. The apparent indication was that the time has passed for preliminary attack on the breeding ground of German war power and the time had come for the final preinvasion assault on German invasion defenses.

Railroads can be repaired easily. So can air landing strips. And damage to aircraft assembly plants can be harmful to Germany only for a short period. Concentration on such targets implied strongly either (a) that invasion day is coming very near, or (b) that the Allied High Command wants the Germans to think that it is coming very near.

Burma-India Theater

Reports from the Burma-India theater had a superficially unfavorable appearance with the Japanese spreading around Imphal and Kohima. But if the long-inactive Chinese army on the northern border of Burma had crossed the Salween River, as reported, and actually was driving toward a junction with Lieut. Joseph W. Stilwell at Myitchina the whole situation could change drastically in favor of the Allies. Actually, the fact that Kohima, a mud hut village, held through a week of fairly heavy Japanese attack was of more significance than the opposite fact of Japanese infiltration around both Kahima and Imphal.

There was still no basic reason for pessimism about the outcome of the battle in Manipur State, or the outcome of the whole Burma operation.

In the Pacific, land-based air blows along the whole arc of Japanese defenses told of another characteristic period of pause between major Allied advances.

General Giraud Gives In to Algiers

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 15 (AP)—Friends of Gen. Henri Giraud said today it was virtually certain he would bow to the action of the French Committee of National Liberation removing him as an active commander, and giving Gen. Charles de Gaulle complete authority over French armed forces.

General Giraud, once Co-President of the Committee with General de Gaulle but gradually losing all his authority, plans to leave North Africa, probably for England, they added.

The General had refused to accept what he termed was the "honorary" post of Inspector - General after the Committee had abolished his position of Commander in Chief. In yesterday's action he was put on the "reserve command list," thus technically remaining on the active list in accordance with French tradition that "a commander against the enemy cannot be retired."

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to sources "close to General Giraud," the former French Commander in Chief, has decided to give up his fight against the decision of the French Committee of National Liberation, depriving him of his post, and will retire from public life. This is the anticlimax to the Algiers crisis, the importance of which, however, had been greatly overestimated in the Anglo-Saxon countries. For, long before Gen. Henri Giraud was ousted from the command of the French armed forces, he had already lost most of his actual power.

General Giraud falls a victim to his inability to adapt himself to rapidly changing political as well as military war conditions, to his failure to make a clear break with Vichy and to his dependence on advisers, not always the most wisely chosen.

It is a tragic circumstance that the French General whose ardent patriotism is beyond doubt and who, in order to help the Allies, abandoned his entire family to the revenge of the Nazis, will now be prevented from taking active part in the liberation of his country.

It appears to be clear that errors in political judgment contributed to the showdown in an almost continuous chain.

Cool Toward Giraud

Gen. Giraud was unable to retain the sympathy of the various important groups in Algiers. Moreover, his visit to the United States, interpreted as setting his own interest against that of Charles de Gaulle, was resented, not only by General de Gaulle's followers but even by many other Frenchmen who originally were opposed to General de Gaulle's taking over in North Africa.

The resistance inside France had always been cool toward General Giraud, but had accepted him as a patriotic military leader. By refusing to take openly position against Marshal Henri Pétain and by testifying in favor of Pierre Pucheu, the executed Vichy Minister, General Giraud was increasingly becoming suspicious in the eyes of the French patriots.

Yet General Giraud's position was decisively weakneed only when he was losing his grip on the French Army. There can be little doubt that the Committee of National Liberation would not have taken action against General Giraud if he were still strongly backed by the French Army command. General Giraud, however, chose, for his own reasons, to surround himself with elderly generals, such as Gen. Alphonse Joseph Georges, once Deputy Commander of the French Army in 1939-40.

These men not only disliked General de Gaulle and the resistance leaders intensely, but opposed raising the younger Army chiefs to posts of command. It is no secret that General Giraud's capacity as leader of a modern Army was seriously questioned, not only by the younger officers in the French forces, but by Allied high ranking officers as well.

Of the Old School

The charge that General Giraud fundamentally remained entrenched in obsolete conceptions of warfare was decisive in separating him from more adaptable commanders who might otherwise share in his reactionary political background.

For some time General Giraud had been hardly more than the figurehead of the new French Army, while actual command was exercised by Gen. Alphonse Juin, a former Vichyist but an able commander in the field, who heads the French Expeditionary Corps in Italy, and by Gen. Jean Delattre de Tassigny, who is the chief of the French forces in North Africa and is rapidly building up a new and larger French Expeditionary Army.

The modernization of the French Army was supervised by the recently created National Defense Committee, of which General Giraud was a member, but which was actually controlled by Colonel Billote, General de Gaulle's military right-hand man.

Béthouart Aided Allies

That General Giraud's eventual elimination from military leadership was not only necessitated by political considerations is brought into evidence by the nomination of Gen. Marie Emile Béthouart, former head of the French military mission in the United States, to become Chief of Staff for National Defense. General Béthouart has been one of the few French high ranking officers who collaborated with the Allies before the Anglo-American landing in North Africa. He has always been considered as a follower of General Giraud and as rather unfriendly to General de Gaulle.

However, the fact that he is believed to be a modern-minded and able officer who has preserved excellent relations with the Allies, has induced the President of the Committee of National Liberation to put General Béthouart in one of the most important key-positions in the new French army setup.

General Giraud's retirement signifies not only the end of the political and military career of a man who did not come up to an overwhelmingly difficult task but is, at the same time, symbolizing the change of generations within the French Army leadership.

Nuances of Fascism On Wall in Milan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milan, Italy, April 15

One night recently someone wrote on a wall here, "Down with Fascism."

The next day, someone wrote under it, "If you are brave write that by daylight."

The following night these words were added, "It's impossible by daylight; we are Fascists."

Rights for Animals Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 15 — Postwar schemes for justice and humanity must include the animals, urges the National Council of Women here. Hopes for a better world, they feel, cannot materialize unless steps are taken to improve the lot of these creatures who too often become the victims of man's exploitation.

They are therefore asking Groups and Committees concerned with postwar reconstruction of education, agriculture, industry and town planning, to include better arrangements for animal welfare.

Kind treatment and appreciation of animal life can become the basis of chivalrous character building, they hold. Definite instruction should therefore be included in the school curriculum.

In industry they ask for more protective devices for horses in mines, with the ultimate aim of their total replacement by mechanical haulage; and for schemes to check extermination and cruelty in the fur and whaling trades.

In agriculture, they educate instruction for young farmers in methods to give all livestock the most natural conditions possible.

Interim Government Held Needed in Indian Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 15—An interim government which would command the confidence of the Indian people is needed to bring about an efficient wartime administration of Indian affairs, according to Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras.

He pointed out that the people still regard the present administration with bitterness. Four years' rule of force and imprisonment of Indian leaders have not brought about any change in the situation, he declared in the course of a special interview, adding that all propaganda to the effect that Indian feeling is settled, except for a few agitators, is untrue.

Up to People

While British statesmen may claim that responsibility of the Indian constitution, in the long range, is entirely one for the people of India, Mr. Rajagopalachariar is of the opinion that they cannot disclaim responsibility for not setting up an interim government during the war which will command the confidence of all the people of India and conduct affairs efficiently.

"I have no doubt in my mind that nearly all sections of the people are very dissatisfied with the present Executive Council, and if any improvement were made everybody would welcome it," the ex-Premier stated.

"The British Government, in my opinion, should send for Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and one or two other important leaders, Hindu and Moslem, whether in prison or outside, and put moral compulsion upon them to form an interim government for the sake of peace and progress in the world," he continued. "I would not say this if it were impracticable or not likely to produce good results.

Urges Conference

"I am not fond generally of round table conferences, but on this occacsion I think a small round table conference in London would produce very good results. This plan would by-pass the question of the release of prisoners until a workable settlement was reached for the interim period.

"I am anxious for an efficient interim government, not because of any Japanese threat of invasion. I do not believe that the Imphal battle is anything more than a clever counteroffensive of only local importance. There is no danger to India on that account.

"Why I am anxious for an efficient interim government in harmony with the people's feelings is because I fear the postwar settlement will leave India in danger unless good will is restored now between Britain and India. This can and ought to be done."

New American Ace Shoots Down 27 Planes in Combat

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, April 15 (AP)—Capt. Richard I. Bong, Poplar, Wis., has shot down 27 enemy planes in aerial combat to become the highest ranking American ace in this or any other war.

Headquarters announced April 13 Captain Bong's 26th and 27th victories were achieved in raids over the Japanese base at Hollandia, New Guinea.

Captain Bong's total exceeds the 26 planes credited to Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, World War I ace. All of Bong's victims have been shot down during aerial combat.

Capt. Don Gentile, Piqua, Ohio, flying in the European Theater, is credited with 30 enemy planes, but the total includes seven destroyed on the ground.

Air commanders in the Southwest Pacific do not credit pilots with planes destroyed on the ground.

A special Headquarters release announcing Captain Bong's accomplishment said all of his 27 victories have been scored while flying Lightning fighter planes over enemy territory.

The Wisconsin ace holds 20 Army decorations, topped by the Distinguished Service Cross won last Oct. 23. He also holds the Silver Star with one oak leaf cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross with four clusters, and the Air Medal with 11 clusters.

Captain Bong was ordered to duty in the Southwest Pacific in September, 1942.

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Nuances of Fascism On Wall in Milan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Milan, Italy, April 15
One night recently someone wrote on a wall here, "Down with Fascism."
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Sir Henry Wood and a Jubilee

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In peace time there hangs in the National Portrait Gallery, London, a picture by an anonymous English painter of the sixteenth century. It bears the title: "The Life of Sir Henry Unton." Seated at a table, a goffer-ruffed figure, pen in hand, looks up as if pausing to recall memories.

These are pictured by the artist in a series of scenes, dissolving one into another, which form a panoramic background that reveals not only the chief incidents in the life of the subject himself, but affords fascinating glimpses of the places and period in which he lived. Anticipating the theory advanced by Minkowsky and the mathematicians, that the ordinary observer splits the universe into three dimensions of space and one of time, the Elizabethan painter portrayed his subject simultaneously in time and space.

One recalled this picture when reading some of the tributes showered on another Sir Henry—Sir Henry Wood—on the occasion of his recent birthday and the jubilee of his association with the Promenade Concerts. Indeed, no veracious portrait of this Sir Henry could be painted, by brush or pen, without the background of time and the English musical panorama against which he has played so big a part.

* * *

Adopting the "space-time" method of the sixteenth-century painter—why have our contemporary painters, in their search for novelty, failed to use it?—here are one or two sketches, necessarily slight, which might surround the familiar, unique figure, who has been described as the greatest teacher of music this country has known, "for all have learned from him."

Although his mother was of Welsh origin, Sir Henry Wood is a Londoner, born and bred. His father was the solo tenor of a City church and an amateur cellist.

Perhaps there is a certain exaggeration in the legend that the young Henry insisted on setting the tempo and beating the time to which his cradle was rocked. But it is recorded that at the age of 6 he was able to take part in the music of the earlier classical masters, such as Bach and Haydn.

At 10, he is seen on the organ bench acting as deputy at St. Mary Aldermanbury; and seven years later as organist and choirmaster of St. John's, Fulham. The organ recitals of Master Henry J. Wood gave tone in both senses of the word to the Fisheries Exhibition of 1883, and the Inventions Exhibition of 1885.

The next picture shows the student working at the Royal Academy of Music under Prof. Ebenezer Prout, whose textbooks have so enriched the salvage collectors, and Manuel Garcia, the famous teacher of Jenny Lind, Mathilde Marchesi and Stanley. Then we hear of accompanying "at many unimportant concerts"—an experience for which hundreds of soloists have since had cause for gratitude.

Soon provincial opera audiences became aware of a youth, with a mop of black hair, conducting the customary internecine warfare between the singers above and players below. How often, by the way, in the interests of romance, has one wished that they would reverse their positions!

A London production of Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onégin" opened a new and glamorous world of music for the young conductor. But the opera was a complete flop and his the only success.

* * *

Turning to the next picture, we see his marriage to a Russian singer, Olga, the only daughter of Princess Sofie Ouroussov of Emilovka, Podolia. In the meantime he had become associated with Robert Newman, the manager of Queen's Hall, and had been engaged to conduct the first series of Promenade Concerts. This was really the beginning of the larger career of which the earlier pictures reveal the genesis.

Moscow, by the way, recognized Sir Henry's work in making Russian music known in England by cabling birthday greetings. The broadcast of a biographical note was followed by a program of recorded contemporary English music played under his baton. "In these days of ordeal and struggle," said the cable, "never for a moment have you ceased your service to art. In these grim days the significance of music has acquired a greater import than ever before."

The old Queen's Hall, blitzed by the compatriots of those many Germans whose pockets had benefited by it, was built in 1893. The great adventure of the first Promenade season in 1895 opened an exciting chapter in English music. Any picture of "The Life of Sir Henry Wood" would have to include some record of the vast procession of public, artists, and composers which passed through the old Hall.

* * *

Sir Henry, in fact, let the musical cat out of the bag. Thousands of people found to their astonishment that, without going to a school of music or studying the peculiar processes of Professor Prout and Mr. Rockstro, they were actually capable of enjoying a symphony. So the 'owbrows began to follow close on the heels of the highbrows in ever-increasing numbers—the increase since the beginning of this war is said to be three to one.

"Education," remarked Wilde, "is an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught." The Promenades enabled promenaders to teach themselves—the best way of learning anything worth knowing.

But it is time to glance at the central figure of the picture. No conductor's back and gestures are more familiar to Londoners than Sir Henry's. Orchestral players, however, meet him face to face, and know him, so to speak, from all sides. From their point of view, the most lifelike portrait is drawn by that acute observer, Bernard Shore, the viola player, in "The Orchestra Speaks."

Sir Henry, he says, stamped a rehearsal with his personality even before his actual arrival. There preceded him, two large tuning forks—435 and 439 vibrations respectively—a typewritten rehearsal list, with the times he has arranged to spend on each piece, and thirdly, "a great, historic, turnip Waterbury watch, which is more reliable than Big Ben."

The preliminary ritual begins at 9:45 a. m. with the tuning fork 439. "Going round to every string player as he arrives at his desk, he says, 'Good morning, Mr. So-and-so', nods at his A string, and whacks the fork hard with the hammer. Cocking his ear, in nine cases out of 10, he says, 'Too sharp!' and goes on whacking until the player is in tune.

"Having gone the rounds of the strings, at 9:56 he proceeds to the woodwind and whacks the other tuning-fork—435—which is flatter, to allow for the cold instruments. At 9:58 he ascends the rostrum and announces the piece, and at 10 o'clock, on the last stroke—if it agrees with the Waterbury—the stick will descend."

His life, says Shore, seems to hinge on the clock. One of his favorite sayings is, "Why don't you look at my stick? It's clear enough! Every morning I practise my baton for half an hour in front of the glass!"

But Sir Henry's preoccupation with chronological and musical time also embraces the time in which he lives. Unlike many prominent executant musicians he has never lagged behind the times—the worst form of unpunctuality. Nor can one imagine him standing in any aesthetic queue. We are told that he is completely indifferent to what the audience or critics may say or think. To use his own phrase: "That's their funeral." This article began with an Elizabethan Englishman; one is not certain that it doesn't end with one!

Houston-Rogers

Vera Zorina

Dancing star of "Dream With Music," new Richard Kollmar musical preparing for Broadway at the Shubert Theater, Boston, beginning April 17.

Women Artists' Annual Show

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The National Association of Women Artists have taken over the American Fine Arts Galleries, largest in the city, for their fifty-second annual exhibition. The rooms are filled with a pleasantly stimulating show, consisting of oil paintings, water colors, sculpture and black-and-white. Some 288 exhibitors are represented. This is the largest show of the season in which women exclusively participate.

Oil paintings, nearly 200 of which are included, have been hung in two of the large galleries; water colors and black-and-white, among which are etchings, lithographs and drawings, occupy the third. About 60 pieces of sculpture also are shown. Twelve of the exhibits were recognized by the prize-jury, which gave five awards to painters, three to sculptors, two to water colorists, and one each to a printmaker and a miniaturist.

* * *

Much of the work is naturalistic and conservative. There is, however, a tincture of abstract and other progressive art involved in the display. This is most notable in the sculpture group, where a number of torsos and other exhibits proclaim a free interest in ideas. Among the paintings there are landscapes, flowers in abundance, some expert portraits, and scenes of native interest.

"Country Auction," by Dorothy Eaton, winner of the National Association prize for oil painting, shows the latter subject matter in a group of city people gathered at a sale in a New England barnyard. Studiously planned, nicely painted and brightly effective in color, it is one of the display's most enjoyable exhibits.

"Elk Hunter's Return," Verona L. Burkhard's painting of stern mountain forms, subordinates literary interest to the broad, decorative pattern of her subject, which is painted with a hardness of texture not unbecoming to the scenic material. In "Ici Repose," Natalie E. Grauer shows powerful treatment of gravestones, enlarging on the facts of her subject with imagination and compelling mood, and rendering the jutting forms as so many integrated accents of semi-abstract design.

* * *

Among the prize-winners, Lucy Palmer's "Candlelight Service," showing a religious procession winding down a country hillside, is interestingly simple in treatment; Anne Eisner's "Autumn Landscape" is agreeably poetic in color, and Peggy Dodd's "Young Trouper," a picturesque group of circus performers, is touched with humor. "Iris," a decisive bit of color harmonics, brought another prize to Ann Cole Phillips. Winner of the award for black-and-white was Ruth Starr Rose's Negro spiritual, "Oh Lord, It's Me Standing in Need of Prayer."

The sculpture group contains interesting exhibits. In one of these Grace H. Turnbull, winner of the Huntington prize, shows a blocky relief with the figure of a lemur, recalling primitive Mexican art. Powerful in design, the animal rests on a background of strongly interlaced bands of ornament, crouching as though to leap from a jungle branch.

A group in pale synthetic stone by Rhys Caparn resembles wild cattle at a water hole. It is subtly modeled, full of easy rhythm which flows from one animal to another, enclosing the group with harmony of line. The indomitable will to conquer the soil is the motif of "Peace Again," a hardwood carving of two peasants plowing with an ox, by Frances Mallory Morgan, winner of the National Association prize for sculpture.

A few works only are encountered in the field of contemporary wartime subjects: "Welder," a sturdy realization of the war-worker type by Sonya D. Lifshey, in the sculpture group, and Margaret Brassler Kane's scathing indictment of the Japanese in her grotesquely imaginative "Supermen," also in the sculpture category.

The Philharmonic Season

By Oscar Thompson

New York

At season's end, the New York Philharmonic-Symphony leaves us to wonder what happened to two of its bright new ideas for the symphonic year. One was the series of compositions on war subjects, commissioned by the League of Composers, fewer than half of which were performed. The other was the plan for reading rehearsals, at which promising works by American composers would be performed. Only one such rehearsal was held.

Possibly Artur Rodzinski was overstocked in the matter of the war pieces. Seventeen new works—the number supposed to have been scheduled—are more than ordinarily can be fitted into a season's programs, unless they are to have the right of way over all other novelties, and Dr. Rodzinski found reason to give preference to various compositions that were not part of this series. Possibly, also, he found the League's generous store of novelties of such varying merit that he was not justified in performing all 17. Whatever the governing considerations, he played eight.

* * *

Retrospectively, there would appear to be a serious question as to whether works so short—five minutes was supposed to be the limit of time that each should consume—bore much real promise of being musically worth while. Several of the works played ran beyond five minutes. By far the best of the lot, Bohusalav Martinů's "Memorial to Lidice," occupied seven and a half. Though this is on the short side, the composer had room in which to breathe; whereas a work of only three minutes, like Bernard Rogers' "Invasion," was scarcely more than a tremor and a sigh.

Of Martinů's several new compositions this season, it is not too much to say that his shortest, "Memorial to Lidice," was the most distinctive, largely because its thematic content was the boldest. Full of restrained feeling, somber but not depressed, it bespoke in simple and assured terms the heroic spirit of his Czech countrymen, without the self-conscious concern for theoretical and technical considerations found in some of his more extended compositions, including his new Symphony No. 2.

* * *

Another memorial, William Grant Still's "In Memoriam: To the Colored Soldiers Who Died for Freedom," was perhaps the next most satisfying of the League pieces, but it can scarcely be regarded as important music. It sounded like a fraction of one of Mr. Still's symphonies.

John Alden Carpenter's "The Anxious Bugler," Nicolai Berezowski's "Soldier on the Town," Roy Harris' "March in Time of War," Bernard Herrman's "For the Fallen," and Darius Milhaud's "Cortège Funèbre" were of varying degrees of musical inconsequence, though it need not be questioned that the composers were altogether seriously disposed and applied themselves earnestly and competently to their tasks.

Mr. Carpenter incorporated Army bugle calls and bits of Stephen Foster's music in his slender score. Mr. Harris' March was written around the folk tune, "True Love, Don't Weep." Mr. Herrman turned to Handel's "He Shall Feed His Flock" for a melodic episode of his lullaby-like work. Mr. Milhaud dedicated his composition "To the Allied soldiers who have died in this war," without volunteering any explanation of its lively and not very melancholy first part, which some listeners found none too consistent with the more funereal second section. None of these details served to vitalize the respective works, nor did the quizzical title of the Berezowski conceit; though they were pleasant enough in the passing.

* * *

Whether, if the war continues, space may be found in another season for some or all of the nine works that were left unheard—works by Henry Cowell, Norman Dello Joio, Howard Hanson, Charles Ives, Werner Josten, Douglas Moore, Walter Piston, Quincy Porter and Roger Sessions—is pure conjecture. The prevailing feeling is that Dr. Rodzinski will politely turn to something else. Rumor has it that some of the 17 were never even written.

The one reading rehearsal that was held was not something to cause the few who attended to cry out for more of the kind, though such trial performances always offer the possibilities of some important discovery. The works played were dull and inept.

Dr. Rodzinski originally planned to have the city's music critics serve on a jury that would make recommendations about the scores performed. But the Music Critics Circle, after some debate, decided that it must decline to collaborate, since it was the critic's function to pass judgment on works performed, rather than to assist in the selection of works on which critical judgments thereafter would have to be formed. To recommend something for performance and then have to say that it was definitely inferior was viewed as an uncritical procedure. Whether this decision influenced Dr. Rodzinski to discontinue the rehearsals has never become a matter of public information.

'Salute to the Soldier'

By Harold Hobson

London

For the first time in its history the British War Office has assisted in producing a West End theatrical entertainment. This is "Salute the Soldier," at the Stoll, for which it has temporarily released 250 members, men and women, of the Army's Central Pool of Artists. The object of the show is to raise money for the "Salute the Soldier" Weeks that are going on all over the country this summer.

Inevitably "Salute the Soldier" reminds one of the American show, "This Is the Army," since both entertainments are given by Service personnel. But there are vast differences between them. "This Is the Army" had no particular intention of glorifying the American fighting forces, except in so far as it demonstrated that the army has in it a large number of men with varied accomplishments — singers, dancers, jugglers, and jesters. It was, in fact, a revue in khaki. "Salute the Soldier" is not a "revue," but a "review"; a very different thing.

* * *

In the first half, at any rate, it is concerned to recall the "glories of our blood and state." It starts off with massed singing and a March Imperial. Then Franklyn Dyall recites Henry V's prayer at Agincourt. Immediately afterwards an American and a British soldier talk about the mud and grime of London, which naturally leads to Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury announcing that she has the heart of a king, and a king of England, too; after which Oliver Cromwell informs various members of Parliament that if the Parliament does not get a new sort of army it will be beaten.

This logically prepares the way for a scene in an inn in 1680, in which a sergeant, melancholy over the fact that he was christened Augustus, laments that no one with a name like Augustus or Winston can ever achieve anything worth speaking of. The audience is then mildly surprised to find that the next scene is set in a modern garden, with a tall gentleman explaining to a small boy and a smaller girl that Lord Clive won the battle of Plassey: except that on the first night the tall gentleman was not well up in his part, and did not seem quite sure whether it really was Clive after all.

The curtain then falls, and when it rises again, Wolfe is telling his men, at the foot of the Heights of Abraham, that he would rather have written Gray's "Elegy" than be "the man who, tomorrow, will take Quebec." He recites part of the "Elegy," and Mr. Dyall's memory unaccountably fails him when he comes to the lines beginning "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen," perhaps because they are often reckoned the most celebrated words in the language. This half of the program ends with a somewhat shopsoiled presentation of the Duchess of Richmond's ball on the eve of Waterloo, and the audience files out for the interval in a chastened frame of mind.

* * *

The second part of the entertainment is livelier. Elsie Percival gives a spirited impression of Vesta Tilley singing "Jolly good luck to the girl who loves a soldier"; as a little old lady intended to be Queen Victoria walks on the stage, four stalwart men stand up in a box, and turn out to be real winners of the V. C.; there are one or two choruses of old songs like "Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-de-Ay," and on board a troopship a handful of unnamed players give rein to a natural sense of fun that is not altogether ineffective.

But the show has no climax. If it had, it would be the recording of Mr. Churchill's speech about "This was their finest hour," a few sentences of which are cast on the otherwise more or less desert air. Those who were thrilled and exalted by the splendid rhetoric of Mr. Churchill in the summer of 1940 are always glad to hear his voice again; yet "Salute the Soldier" is not a harmonious setting for it. 1940 was not one of the great years of the British army; an African scene would have been more appropriate. But it could not have saved the show.

Mexican Prints

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

The Art Institute has devoted eight galleries to an extraordinary show made possible by the Mexican Government, opening a series of exchange exhibitions between the two countries.

That the work of José Guadalupe Posada should have been chosen is fortunate, for he was essentially an artist of the people, for whom he turned out a large number of designs, some of them having as many as 5,000,000 reproductions. All, with the exception of his few religious pieces, deal with contemporary events and generally in the spirit of an intense partisan.

* * *

It is no light task to display over 800 small black-and-white prints in one exhibition and produce an interesting ensemble, but Fernando Gamboa, commissioner from the Department of Esthetic Education of the Mexican Government, working in conjunction with Carl Schniewind, curator of prints, has succeeded in giving us a really exciting show. Some of the prints have been enlarged to striking proportions, and the change of scale does much to introduce variety as well as call our attention to striking compositions.

Posada was an illustrator of stories, news events, popular songs, anything that would catch the attention of a volatile public. He never failed. As might be expected there is nothing remotely resembling subtlety in his work, but it is as arresting as a blow between the eyes. A master of vehement expression, he must have worked at white heat. He was always excited about something and contrives to communicate his excitement.

* * *

Technically the work is very crude, based on the sort of wood-engraving technique that was current 50 years ago, though most of the subjects were reproduced as zinc cuts. There is no charm of presentation, no beauty of line—indeed they would have diminished the force which was his primary object. There is nevertheless a great variety of composition, a fine placing of black masses, and a mastery of turbulence and violence.

In his more lyric subjects, such as covers for cheap editions of popular songs, we are reminded of the mannerisms of Cruickshank in his illustrations of Dickens.

There are a few small lithographic drawings, delicately done, which show a high degree of draughtsmanship and keen perception. Posada knew better than anyone else that these qualities were out of place in the work which he felt it his mission to do.

Western Temperance Ads Offset Liquor Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Washington Temperance Association is carrying on a counter-advertising movement against the enormous bulk of liquor publicity by running advertisements in 135 newspapers throughout the State. These papers have a combined circulation of 1,000,000 copies, and in them are appearing a series of 12 advertisements running one each week for three months.

W. J. Herwig, Executive Secretary of the Association, says: "This advertising is far more than a drop in the bucket; it is an active step forward from much talk to action against the enormity of the liquor advertisements. People who have been concerned over the issue are now encouraged; they see that something is being done to challenge the liquor interests on a large scale.

"The response has been tremendous," Mr. Herwig announces. "Our ability to run these advertisements is dependent entirely upon our friends and local groups to secure the necessary funds. Contributions are far above what we had anticipated. They have doubled with the appearance of these advertisements in the newspapers."

Phase of Revenues

Six of the advertisements are concerned with local problems and the other six carry on the nation-wide fight to overcome deplorable liquor conditions. One advertisement cites the impressive figures for revenue received from liquor sales: out of $83,000,000 spent for liquor in the State of Washington in 1943, $3,170,000 in revenue was paid to cities, $2,100,000 to the State, $780,000 to the counties. People have a tendency to regard these amounts as highly remunerative but this advertisement asks: "Is it sound economy that the people of the State spend $13 for liquor and receive $1 in revenue, while we pay the increased cost of crime, accidents, disease, and greatly multiplied social problems caused by liquor?"

Another advertisement calls attention to the expansion of war industries in this State which has brought about a great increase in population and has made the loss of manpower from absenteeism an important local problem. This advertisement reveals that: "Though the population of the State has increased about 12 per cent, the sale of liquor increased 56 per cent in 1941-42. Arrests for drunkenness in nine principal cities increased 100 per cent. This staggering loss of manpower is definitely retarding our all-out war effort."

Immense Cost in Food

One of the advertising themes is the food situation as applied to children, workers and fighting forces, and states that "We are the best-fed people in the world and it is our privilege and duty to help feed the starving nations." It calls attention to the fact that "In 1942 American breweries used 3,032,988,000 pounds of grain and 147,270,000 pounds of sugar. Wineries used fruit weighing 2,279,114,000 pounds. This staggering amount of food would sustain 5,000,000 starving children."

Although this is a national situation one notable local instance could be added. Last autumn in the State of Washington, which is a substantial producer of Concord grapes, consumers could not obtain these grapes on the market for use either as fresh fruit or for preserves—they were used in the manufacture of wine.

Businessmen who have never been concerned before are interested and are contributing to the Washington Temperance Association's advertising campaign because they have seen the devastating effect of liquor in their own businesses in recent years. Other states are seeing that counter-advertising can be done and have sent to the Association for campaign information to be used in newspapers throughout their own states.

Industry to Seek More Play For Its Jacks and Jills

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Well aware that all work and no play isn't good for Jack or Jill, representatives of industry and Government sat down together here recently and considered how to give Jack and Jill more opportunities for play and recreation when they leave the noise and grime of war production plants.

This Third National Wartime Conference of the Industrial Recreation Association looked ahead to the postwar world, when work days and work weeks are expected to be shorter, and leisure periods longer.

By "recreation in industry" the Association means sports and other types of athletics, outings, social and cultural programs.

WPB to Clear Way

Today, said Edward A. Conover of the Recreation Section of the War Production Board, recreation in industry is a "must." Other speakers called it a harmonizer of employer-employee relations, and said universities should make it a major business course.

Because it recognizes the war worker's need for diversion, Mr. Conover said, the WPB will "clear the way" for additional pastime facilities in any war production center that needs them. It will clear the way, he said, for the erection of bowling alleys, or for places where motion pictures can be shown.

The responsibility for recreation rests first, however, he declared, with the community, with private recreation interests, and with industry itself. Communities, he pointed out, should see to it that school gymnasiums, playgrounds, or athletic fields, and other public places where wholesome diversion can be had, are made available to war workers.

The Government, he said, may be able to provide funds under the Lanham Act so that the Federal War Agency can build recreation facilities for war workers. But the Government doesn't want to step in unless all other sources fail.

Friendships Increased

Ralph G. Rogers, production manager of the Republic Aviation Corporation, Evansville, Ind., said recreation is essential in industry, particularly as an aid to bringing about harmonious relations between foremen and the people working under them.

In the strain and stress of war production, he pointed out, workers standing side by side have little chance to become acquainted with each other, or with the foreman over them. Frictions arise which understanding and friendship would erase. Friendships come when people play a game of soft ball together after working hours, or vie with each other on a bowling team. Then work goes on more smoothly in the plant.

Charles M. Howard, personnel director of the New Process Gear Company, Syracuse, N. Y., said "human engineering" is one of the important things in industry today. It's just as important to industry, he declared, as is the subject of finance, sales promotion, production, or advertising, and should be treated on an exact basis.

"One element of human engineering," Mr. Howard explained, "is recreation. Recreation welds the industrial unit into a co-operative industrial family, wherein there is pride, respect, esprit de corps, and a sense of security."

In his opinion, said Mr. Howard, recreation in industry is so needed that it should be made a major business course in colleges and universities.

In the postwar years we shall probably need more than ever a well planned recreation program for industrial employees, Dr. Floyd R. Eastwood, of Purdue University, President of the Industrial Recreation Association, predicted. Shorter working days and weeks will produce more leisure time.

Independent G. O. P. in N. Y. To Challenge Fish Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 14—Independent Republicans again are raising the anti-Fish battle flags in this Hudson Valley area this year with announcement today by Augustus W. Bennet, Newburgh lawyer, that he will renew his challenge of the long Congressional incumbency of Representative Hamilton Fish in the August primary.

Mr. Bennet first contested Mr. Fish's return to Congress in the 1942 Republican primary when the Fish pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist record was in the national news. He was easily bested, but in the election that fall usual huge Fish pluralities in the 21st Congressional District were reduced to a mere 4,000 over the Democratic candidate, Ferdinand A Hoyt. This contrasted with a 30,000 margin for Thomas E. Dewey for the Governorship that year in the same territory.

Under the State's new reapportionment law, the 21st District has been reconstituted as the 29th to embrace Orange, Rockland, Sullivan, and Delaware Counties, whereas the 21st was comprised of Orange, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties. The redistricting factor figures big in the prospects of this year's Fish opposition, although it remains a foregone conclusion that Mr. Fish will have the nomination indorsement of his old Orange County constituency.

Mr. Bennet's independent backing includes E. Roland Harriman, financier, of Arden, N. Y., and of Arthur C. Kyle, Jr., Sullivan County publisher. He is the son of William S. Bennet, who entered the New York City lists in the special election last February to fill the Congressional vacancy in Manhattan's 21st District and was only barely defeated by the Tammany designee, James H. Torrens.

U. S. Rubber Company To Continue Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Thomas H. Young, Director of Advertising for the United States Rubber Company, announced that the company will continue its sponsorship of the Sunday afternoon radio concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society under the direction of Dr. Artur Rodzinski.

This year, as last year, the sponsorship will make possible the radiocasting of these concerts throughout the summer months over the 120 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The hours, as usual, will be from 3 to 4:30 Eastern War Time.

EXHIBITION
FRANK VINING SMITH
Ships and the Sea
Also Sporting Subjects
April 17th to May 6th
ROBERT C. VOSE GALLERIES
559 Boylston Street, Boston

Symons,
GALLERIES, INC.
Antiques
English — French
12 E. 53D ST., NEW YORK

At the
PARKE-BERNET GALLERIES · INC
30 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Exhibition and Public Auction Sale
The Famed
AMERICANA
Collection of the Late
Mrs J. Amory HASKELL
Removed from her New York and New Jersey residences and Loan Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Monmouth County Historical Association and the Dey Mansion
Comprising
AMERICAN FURNITURE
Mainly 18th Century
EARLY AMERICAN GLASS
STAFFORDSHIRE
SUNDERLAND WARE
ORIENTAL LOWESTOFT
PAINTINGS • PRINTS
SILVER • MINIATURES
PART ONE
Public Auction Sale
April 26, 27, 28, 29
Exhibition from April 22
A *Limited Number of Catalogues available*
$1.00 *each*

LAST WEEK!
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION
BOSTON BUSINESS MEN'S ART CLUB
125 pictures in the fourth floor gallery of
PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington Street
Boston
Open Monday from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m.; Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9:45 a. m. to 5:45 p. m. Closed all day Wednesday, April 19, Patriot's Day.

Early Lodging Data Aid Serviceman in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Finding sleeping accommodations for servicemen and servicewomen and their families visiting New York City remains a problem that is far from solved despite constant and unselfish efforts by welfare and religious agencies and wholehearted co-operation by hotels.

Although a recent survey of the problem discloses much improvement since a year or even six months ago, it is still especially acute on week ends. Most authorities agree that the serviceman knows little about the services set up for him, and the public less. Military authorities are being urged to provide their men with precise information before they leave camp on pass or furlough for New York City, for much of the confusion is unnecessary.

Many, the survey found, come here on Saturdays, attend a party, movie or dance, and then, late at night, aimlessly tramp the streets of the congested midtown area or ride about in taxicabs, looking for a place to sleep.

All in Knowing Where to Go

Yet even a latecomer, if he knew where to go, would get a bed or a cot under a well-functioning 24-hour service that has been in operation for more than a year.

The service works like this: Servicemen who want rooms telephone in advance to the room registration bureau of the Hotel Association of New York, the New York City Defense Recreation Committee or the Travelers Aid Society, which are the three centralized agencies for finding lodgings for servicemen in the City.

Calls come into the Hotel Association Room Registration Bureau from hotels in the morning and a listing is made of the number of rooms available. This service functions daily, except on Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Servicemen calling in or referred are told of the listings, and as the rooms are filled, the entries are crossed off. At 10 p. m. the rooms are turned over to the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, which remains on the job until 2 a. m.

Churches Help Greatly

The Travelers Aid Society, which maintains the lounges at Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations, answers calls around the clock, seven days a week. The Society has a list of about 135 houses with a total of several thousand rooms and small furnished apartments that are let to service couples on a weekly or monthly basis.

Most officials agree that one great difficulty is that everybody wants to "settle in Times Square."

Conversion of church parish house, Jewish centers and other secular buildings into dormitories where good lodging may be had for 50 cents a night and in some cases for nothing, is generally regarded as the greatest single contribution to the solution of the sleeping problem.

Reduced rates for service personnel prevail in most hotels, usually 25 per cent off—in some of the best they are charged $1 or $1.50 a person.

Officers as well as enlisted men run into difficulties on week ends. An Officer's Service Committee and hotel reservation desk exists at the Commodore Hotel, but the main problem, contrary to that prevailing among enlisted men, lies in finding enough single rooms, rather than doubles.

The only safe way to really insure a pleasant stay in New York, hotel officials say, is to make reservations as early as possible, and make intelligent use of existing facilities.

Separate Peace Police Forces Gaining Over Single Authority

Continued from Page 1

national agreement. Details of how and where they would be used would have to be worked out through some international council previously agreed on. It is possible that these half-dozen powerful national forces would have spheres assigned them in which they would be responsible under order from an international council to do the policing. Or when a specific policing job arises, the various powers could as they did in the case of the Boxer Rebellion in China combine forces.

Various people, including Prime Minister Winston Churchill, have suggested that the establishment of a competent world policing system is not so difficult as at first it might seem. There is a foundation on which to build. It is the present highly successful, extremely competent and accepted co-operation of the British-American Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Basis of Co-operation

As Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has said, there is already the basis of co-operation between the British and United States Navies in this war. By that agreement the British fleets control the Eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. The United States Navy guards the Western Atlantic and the entire Pacific.

"When the ships of either nation pass into the control area of the other, they pass into the command of the controlling navy," the Secretary said. "There is the backbone of our postwar naval police force, already organized and functioning." What we have organized for war can be continued and extended in time of peace, Mr. Knox insists.

Prime Minister Churchill has openly urged that the arrangement of the Combined Chiefs of Staff be continued with the effectiveness in peace that it has had in war.

Presumably just as at present the Armies, Navies and Air Forces of the British and American Governments would be responsible to national leaders, but would be on assignments allotted by international agreement.

Because such a system of international co-operation in policing the world seems the most possible following the war's end it is the one winning favor among those circles that will have the final decisions.

Inquiry Started in House

Perhaps a more universal and international policing system can be developed later. But as seen here the difficulties to establishing an international political authority and implementing its decision with force are great enough without trying to get nations at this stage to accept a denationalization of military power with its accompanying politically dangerous relinquishment of national sovereignty.

The United States Congress is already concerned over postwar American military might, and a committee has been set up in the House to consider postwar military policy.

Its members seem intent on maintaining American military power into the postwar period. They are favorably inclined to an integration of all the armed services of the country under a single national defense department. They have looked with favor on at least one year's universal military service. And they have pressed for the continued use by American forces of Pacific bases now occupied or to be occupied.

Montanans' Spanish Boosts Efficiency of Mexican Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montana

Farmers and business men in many parts of Montana are going back to school these days—not to brush up on the three R's but to learn the fundamentals of the Spanish language so they can converse with the Mexican nationals who are already beginning to enter the State to help with spring lambing on sheep ranches and later to work in the sugar-beet fields.

About 4,000 of these workers from south of the border will come to Montana this year to provide the much-needed labor to get the beet crop thinned, cultivated, and harvested and in between times to help in the hay fields, handle the pea crops, and do other general farm and ranch jobs. Efficiency is enhanced by the ability of Montanans to speak some Spanish.

Last year the Treasure State had its first experience with these small, wiry, good-natured workers who come from deep in Old Mexico in answer to Uncle Sam's urgent appeal for men to help alleviate the critical shortage of agricultural labor. Montanans were impressed with the Mexican nationals not only because they proved to be good workers but also because of their sincere and patriotic desire to do their northern neighbors a good turn at a time when wartime requirements for record food production combined with a scarcity of farm labor set up a serious problem for American farmers.

The only hitch last year to this practical application of international relations was the Montanans' lack of knowledge of the Spanish language and likewise the the inability of the Mexicans to speak English. This made it necessary for farmers to carry on negotiations with their Mexican employees through interpreters employed by the War Food Administration. Although this was fairly satisfactory where moderately large crews of Mexican workers were used in the beet fields, it was a distinct handicap where two, three or four Mexicans were sent to a ranch to put up hay, for example, since there could not be enough interpreters to accompany each such small party of workers.

Move Is State-Wide

To hurdle the language barrier this year, classes in elementary Spanish have been held in practically every part of the State where Mexican nationals will be employed. At Billings, in the fertile Yellowstone Valley where sugar-beet growing is a major industry, about 200 persons attended classes organized and sponsored by the Eastern Montana Normal School, Great Western Sugar Company, and the War Food Administration. In the Bitter Root Valley in western Montana, another sugar-beet area, about 65 persons studied Spanish in classes sponsored by Montana State University at Missoula. Similar instruction is being given in Glasgow in northeastern Montana and in other parts of the State.

A Little Lady Looks Up

Popular Photography

Tots Like This Point Lesson in Racial Friendship

A world at war must seem strange to this child in an old-fashioned poke bonnet, but whatever her opinions may be she evidently prefers to keep them to herself.

Brooklyn High-School Movie Wages War on Racial Strife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Aimed at wiping out petty interracial and interfaith prejudices, a group of young Brooklyn high school students has enlisted the motion-picture camera as a drive to establish "peace on the home front."

The result is a "movie" written, cast, directed, acted, filmed, and edited by the Midwood Movie Makers' Club of the Midwood High School with the help of school advisers.

The idea was an outgrowth of a student-film program which began in 1941 to record school activities and to supplement classroom work. It was only natural, Robert R. Robinson, faculty adviser in motion-picture photography, declared, that as the students became increasingly interested in tolerance, they should seek some way of expressing it.

First direct steps in making the film began about five months ago. English classes were devoting a major part of their time to discussion of intercultural tolerance, and two boys in such a class, who were also interested in photography, decided to correlate their activities.

Soon the English classes were writing a script, while students handling the technical end of production rounded up the necessary film and other equipment. The Parent-Teachers Association of the school became interested and provided funds to further the film production. Meanwhile, more than 30 students had become engaged in the actual filming, most of which was done after school hours.

Battlefront Scene

Vigorously employing modern documentary film technique, the "movie" opens with a battlefront scene, showing a soldier about to help a fallen comrade when the thought comes to him:

"Don't give him aid if he is not of your faith."

But the soldier's thought flashes back to his home neighborhood where, a few months earlier, his young brother had been felled by a truck while playing in the street. That mishap, he recalls, was blamed on parents who had refused to co-operate on a playground project.

His memory then pictures a scene in his brother's room where the boy's playmates of various faiths and races had assembled to pray for his recovery, and how, out of this act, the parents were brought together in communal effort that won the help of local businessmen in construction of a playground.

Aid Given Comrade

The film returns to the battlefield, the action showing the soldier kneeling beside his brother-in-arms and aiding him.

Although many of the key students in the project are now in the armed forces, the film is being rushed to completion and after the sound track is "dubbed in," it will be shown throughout the school system.

School officials consider the film project significant in its indication that, given constructive opportunities for contribution to the war effort, young people respond with vigor. A fuller appreciation of this fact, they add, might do much to cut down so-called "delinquency" problems.

The Midwood Movie Makers' Club had its origin through the interest and foresight of Dr. Charles Gramet, member of the New York City Board of Education and a specialist in visual education, and Robert R. Robinson, Midwood High School faculty adviser in motion picture photography.

Bone Plans to Stay In Senate for Term

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, was reported today to be planning to remain in the Senate until after the November election, and possibly until his term ends next January, before taking the oath as a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals judge.

If Senator Bone serves out his full Senate term—a course which acting Minority Leader Wallace H. White Jr., of Maine contended would be a breach of "good faith"—it would block the interim appointment of a successor by Republican Gov. Arthur F. Langlie of Washington.

Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, had been mentioned as a possible Republican appointee to the Senate post should Senator Bone don judicial robes before the election of a successor in November.

Plants Seized For Defiance Of Pay Order

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—Plants of two war contractors who defied National War Labor Board orders were taken over by the Army and Navy yesterday on instructions from President Roosevelt, who hinted that some of their assets may be sold if necessary for payment of retroactive wage increases approved by the NWLB.

The companies are Jenkins Brothers, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., taken over by the Navy, and Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corporation and Ken-Rad Transmitting Tube Corporation, both of Owensboro, Ky., taken over by the Army.

The White House released executive orders from the President authorizing the seizures and accompanying letters to Secretaries Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox of the War and Navy Departments.

"I understand," said identical paragraphs in each of the letters, "that it will take some time to compute the total amount of the retroactive wages due the employees. By the time that is done, however, you should be able to anticipate whether estimated current income will be adequate for that purpose. In the event you should determine that such income will not be adequate, I would appreciate your transmitting to me a report on the other assets of the corporations so far as they are known to you."

In the case of Ken-Rad, the NWLB ordered a general increase of 3 cents an hour in rates above 50 cents to approximately 4,000 workers. The order was originally issued July 22, 1943, on petition of the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and made the pay increase retroactive to Sept. 4, 1942. The NWLB said the average pay was 45½ cents an hour, with rates ranging from 30 to 70 cents.

The company has insisted that it cannot afford to pay the increases.

Jenkins Brothers has declined to pay a wage increase of five cents an hour granted by the NWLB on March 1 to 1,750 workers represented by the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Tubes manufactured by Ken-Rad, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said, "are indispensable in maintaining and extending the vital communications system which is the nerve center of all our plans for military and naval operations."

Guatemala Aids Allies With More Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Guatemala City, Guatemala

Guatemala has increased exports of strategic materials and foodstuffs as its contribution to the United Nations' war effort, President Ubico reported recently in a message to the National Legislative Assembly.

President Ubico said that Guatemala, with the object of rendering effective aid to the United States military forces in the Canal Zone, is shipping there surpluses of vegetables, fruit and meat. He said in December, for example, Guatemala exported to Panama 2,337,586 pounds of vegetables and 817,710 units of alligator pears, oranges, pineapples, and lemons.

President's Wife For Soldier Centers

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 15 (AP)—Establishment of centers for returning soldiers where "they can come naturally and where they do not feel that everything they do is someone else's undertaking" was urged April 13 by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt participated in a forum sponsored by the Poughkeepsie Parent-Teacher Association.

Mrs. Roosevelt said we could "take a lesson" from England where school buildings are open evenings for young war workers to dance and enjoy themselves.

She stressed the importance of "choice" in recreation for returning soldiers and young people and contrasted this with Russia where, she said, "children do not have freedom of choice in their recreation."

How Ya Gonna Keep 'Em Off This Postwar Farm?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Postwar life on the farm will be so attractive that men and women now earning a livelihood on assembly lines will hie themselves to the field—at least that's the opinion of Lewis W. Water, Vice-President of General Foods Corporation.

"I think this is so," he told a radio audience from Station WNYC here last night, "because after the war there will be so many improvements affecting the farmer's life that it will be completely transformed from one of comparative drudgery to one of comparative ease."

If not ease, certainly one of convenience, he added, envisaging better roads and more accessible farm lands, prefabricated and air-conditioned houses, and "walkie-talkie" sets, portable radiotelephones, enabling the farmer to give quick instructions to his hands as they plow his broad acres.

At present, the farmer's job is harder than it ever has been in the past. However, Mr. Waters said, explaining that while in normal times this country raises enough food for 145,000,000 persons, today, manpower shortage and everything, the country must feed more than 200,000,000.

"Obviously if this is to be done," he continued, "the farmer and the processor will have to work as never before. More crops will have to be grown and more food will have to be processed in order that it can be preserved in a wholesome and edible state until it is needed."

Mr. Waters recalled that the Government - management program for planning crops has stepped up the number of cultivated acres 16,000,000 more than last year, adding that this country had the largest number of livestock in its history and plenty of feed on hand.

Moreover, despite the fact that farm equipment, is wearing out, the War Production Board is pooling all spare implements and machinery so it can be made available for the common good, he said, and the War Manpower Commission is bending every effort to meet the neeeds for farm labor.

Mr. Wilson appeared on the Beyond Victory program of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The program was scheduled to be reradiocast at 8:45 p. m. April 16 over Station WCOP in Boston.

Ordnance Output Takes Big Jump

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Navy discloses that torpedo production has been increased 900 per cent since December, 1941.

The Navy, in a review of ordnance production between December, 1941, and December, 1943, also reported an increase of 3,000 per cent in the manufacture of fire control detectors—which control firing of big guns—in December, 1943, compared with December, 1941, and said that lead computing sights for directing fire of 20-mm. guns against planes in 1944 will be 2,700 per cent greater than in 1942.

Other increases noted [the month of December, 1941, compared with the month of December, 1943] included: six- to 16-inch shells, 1,400 tons in 1941 and 5,000 tons in 1943; three- and five-inch shells, 2,500 tons, compared with 9,000; and smaller projectiles, from 1,200 to more than 8,000 tons.

Production of guns kept pace, with the output of those six inches or larger climbing from 123 tons in the average month in 1941 to 300 tons in 1943; three-, four- and five-inch, less than 100 to more than 800 tons a month and anti-aircraft weapons, from about 10 tons in December, 1941, to 200 tons in December, 1943.

New Jersey Boy Wins Place in Oratory Finals

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15 (AP)—Richard Gill of Long Branch High School, Long Branch, N. J., will represent the Atlantic Seaboard in the finals of the American Legion oratorical contest April 17 at Booneville, Mo.

Mr. Gill won the sectional semi-final April 13 by defeating James J, Sullivan of Public Latin School, Boston, Mass., and Wilma Ruth Franks of Central High School, Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS

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A New Musical with a large Broadway Cast
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Choreography and Dances by GEORGE BALANCHINE
Costumes by MILES WHITE • Scenery by STEWART CHANEY
Staged by MR. KOLLMAR
Evgs: (Mon. to Fri.) $1.00-$3.50. Sat. Evgs. $1.00-$4.00. Wed. & Sat. Mats. $1.00 to $2.50 Plus Tax

PLYMOUTH—2 Weeks Only—Beg. Monday, April 24
KATHARINE CORNELL and JOHN C. WILSON present
KATHARINE CORNELL in LOVERS AND FRIENDS
DODIE SMITH's Modern Comedy
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ARTHUR MARGETSON • CAROL GOODNER • ANNE BURR
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Settings and Costumes by MOTLEY
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PENSION FUND CONCERT
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HARVARD GLEE CLUB and the RADCLIFFE CHORAL SOCIETY
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Soloists
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HERTHA GLAZ, Contralto
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Jane Withers
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Thoroughness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT English statesman once declared, "No work is worth doing badly, and he who puts his best into every task will outstrip the man who waits for a great opportunity." Not far removed from this is the well-known assertion that genius is ninety-nine per cent perspiration and one per cent inspiration.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," said the wise man (Ecclesiastes 9:10), setting a standard for human endeavor based on his profound observation of the ways and means and actions of mortal existence, with all its failures, successes, limitations, false pleasures, and disillusionments. He had already declared earlier with complete spiritual conviction (Ecclesiastes 3:14), "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it." In fact, the standard of perfection had been revealed to him, and he saw that only as the human concept patterned the divine could permanent success be achieved.

* * *

In the line of spiritual attainment the harvest of achievement is unquestionably gained by diligence, promptness, and persistence, by alertness to every call of duty and alertness to every aggressive suggestion of the carnal mind. The student of mathematics knows that only extreme accuracy in the smallest and most insignificant detail, together with scrupulous obedience to fixed rules, will yield him exact results. The musician seeks a similar standard in rhythm and harmony. The student of the Science of Life as revealed by Mary Baker Eddy and given by her to humanity in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has accepted at least in a degree the task of proving in his own experience, and also for the benefit of others, the demonstrable character of the truths thus offered to the world. We must subscribe faithfully to the standard of spiritual perfection in obedience to the exhortation given to Abraham, which has echoed down the centuries, "Walk before me, and be thou perfect" (Genesis 17:1), finding it again in the words of Christ Jesus as follows (Matthew 5:48): "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

The writer recalls the first outstanding healing through Christian Science in her experience, when something of this quality of completeness was demonstrated, a healing which has stood the test of many years. While she was visiting relatives, a very virulent form of discord, which rendered her quite voiceless, presented itself. The Science of Christianity was then a new study, and she knew of only one Christian Scientist in the town where she was staying. She was aware of the antagonism of her hostess to her newly-found religion, but she was determined to trust herself to the power of Spirit. The passage pointed out to her by the worker to whom she appealed was: "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established" (Science and Health, p. 467).

* * *

The student, groping eagerly for the truth as well as for freedom from intense pain, obediently kept this sentence before her, unceasingly declaring it and repeating it, even though with little understanding of its far-reaching meaning. Within twenty-four hours the pain and discordant symptoms had ceased, and soon she was completely restored. Until this time these disturbing conditions had been periodic, but with that healing they ceased entirely. In later years, when she realized how fundamental had been this early healing, she saw that the word "thoroughly" which had appeared in the passage studied had been proved to be true in the healing which had followed its study, and she recognized the value of this quality of thought in her own healing work for others.

On page 186 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Christian Science destroys material beliefs through the understanding of Spirit, and the thoroughness of this work, determines health." This quality of thoroughness will eliminate for patient and practitioner alike the belief in a mind other than the one divine Mind; the belief in a man, a body, or a consciousness other than the one divine, infinite, self-existent consciousness. It will support the standard of spiritual perfection and speed thought to the true goal of demonstration, thus bearing witness in complete and permanent healing to the power of Spirit, even as it did in the days when Christ Jesus walked the hills and vales of Galilee, and when centuries later Mary Baker Eddy discovered these truths, teaching them to our age as scientific Christianity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Color Vision

In the misted bronze-gold and blue
Of an autumn afternoon
We planted primroses—
Their soft green leaves
Nestled against the brown earth
lovingly.

And now, woven with the mesh
Of deep gold and blue October,
Is pale primrose yellow
Wet with the silver rain
Of springtime.

MABEL A. RICHARDS

How Does Christian Science Heal?

The disappearance of organic and functional disease, as well as of trouble in other forms, is continually recorded among those who have turned to Christian Science for help.

The method of such overcoming of difficulty is prayer—a manner of thinking—based on the teaching of Christ Jesus.

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by MARY BAKER EDDY

This remarkable book, which after many hundreds of editions continues to be in increasing worldwide demand, may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition, in blue, brown, or black limp morocco leather, at $5—thumb-indexed, in this edition, at $7.50*—and in various other editions, including translations into French, German, and Braille at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms (listed usually in local telephone directories), or on receipt of the price will be sent postpaid to any address by

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Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL FROM THE CHINESE SCROLL PAINTING, "NINE SONGS OF CH'U YUAN"

A FEW YEARS AGO, the already opulent collection of Chinese paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, was further enriched by the acquisition of a scroll. This treasure reveals the harmonious blend of painting and poetry that is the essence of Chinese picture-making. It cannot be ascribed with any certainty to a specific author, but on expert examination discloses the work an accomplishment of the most brilliant interlude in the Sung Dynasty. It has been dated twelfth to thirteenth century.

The illustrated manuscript unrolls to well over twenty feet. It is worked on silk in water color. The exquisitely wrought pictures alternate with poetic texts which exemplify a manner of calligraphy known as *hsiao chuan* ("lesser seal characters"). A flowing softness characterizes the drawing of the scroll, which is especially expressive of refinements of thought and feeling.

"The Nine Songs" is the title, but there are, on examination, actually eleven hymns recorded and illustrated. They were composed during the exile of Ch'u Yuan, a worthy and loyal minister who lived some time in the third or second century B. C. and who was subjected to banishment by corrupt and jealous officials at the court of the ruling sovereign. The poems were an eloquent and passionate expression of his innocence, a plea for justice. They are allegories and we are told by Kojiro Tomita, Curator of the Asiatic Department of the Boston Museum, that "in the entire range of Chinese literature his poems are unequalled in style and vigor."

This detail is the illustration of the hymn, entitled "The Junior Arbiter of Fate." Ch'u Yuan is depicted accompanied by a female standard-bearer. Among the verses of this hymn are to be found beautiful and illusive passages. Some are perplexing, and the meaning fails to come through, not alone in translation but in the original Chinese. Here are a few lines:

Of all sadness none is sadder than the
parting of the living:
Of all joys none more joyous than the
making of a new friend.
In a cloak of Lotus with a girdle of aloes
You came suddenly and left quickly...."

DOROTHY ADLOW

Grondigheid

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

EEN groot Engelsch staatsman heeft eens gezegd: „Zelfs het geringste werk is meer waard dan om slecht gedaan te worden en wie met iedere taak zijn best doet zal hem, die altijd op een gunstiger gelegenheid wacht, ten slotte overtreffen." Niet ongelijk hieraan is het welbekende gezegde, dat genie uit negen en negentig percent transpiratie plus één percent inspiratie bestaat.

„Alles wat uwe hand vindt om te doen, doe dat met uwe macht," zegt de wijze (Prediker 9:10), die, naar aanleiding van zijn grondige waarneming van de wegen, middelen en handelingen van het sterfelijk bestaan, met al zijn mislukkingen, successen, beperkingen, schijngenot en ontgoochelingen, hiermede alle menschelijk pogen den maatstaf aanlegt. Op grond van zijn volkomen, geestelijke overtuiging had hij vroeger al eens verklaard: „Ik weet dat al wat God doet in eeuwigheid zal zijn, daar is niet aan toe te doen en daar is niet af te doen" (Prediker 3:14). Hem was feitelijk de standaard van volmaaktheid geopenbaard en hij zag wel in, dat alleen als het menschelijke plan het goddelijke navolgde, kon er een blijvend en gunstig resultaat worden bereikt.

Ontegenzeggelijk wordt op het gebied van geestelijke verworvenheden een oogst van voltooiingen alleen ingezameld als gevolg van naarstigheid, stiptheid en volharding en tevens door aandacht te schenken aan iedereen eisch van ons plichtsbesef en nauwgezet acht te slaan op de zich aan ons opdringende influisteringen van het dierlijk gemoed. De leerling in de wiskunde weet, dat alleen de uiterste nauwkeurigheid in de geringste en onbeduidendste bijzonderheden, te zamen met strikte gehoorzaamheid aan de vastgestelde regels, hem de juiste uitkomst zullen geven. De musicus volgt een gelijken standaard in verband met rhythme en harmonie. De beoefenaar van de Wetenschap des Levens (zooals deze door Mary Baker Eddy geopenbaard en door haar aan de menschheid gegeven werd in het leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift], heeft de taak op zich genomen, althans eenigermate in zijn eigen ondervinding en tevens ten bate van anderen, te bewijzen, dat men een praktisch gebruik kan maken van de waarheden, die de wereld door deze Wetenschap worden aangeboden. In gehoorzaamheid aan de vermaning, die eens tot Abraham werd gesproken en die door alle eeuwen heen heeft weerklonken: „Wandel voor mijn aangezicht en wees volmaakt", (Genesis 17:1, E.B.), moeten ook wij getrouw dien maatstaf van geestelijke volmaaktheid onderschrijven. Diezelfde vermaning wordt ook in de volgende woorden van Christus Jezus gevonden: „Gij dan zult volmaakt zijn, gelijk uw hemelsche Vader volmaakt is" (Mattheüs 5:48, N.V.).

De schrijfster van dit stuk herinnert zich goed haar eerste en meest gewaardeerde genezing, die zij door middel van de Christelijke Wetenschap had ondervonden, toen haar althans iets van deze eigenschap van volledigheid werd bewezen, daar die genezing den toets van vele jaren heeft doorstaan. Terwijl zij eens bij eenige van haar familieleden was gelogeerd, deed zich een kwaadaardige vorm van keelziekte voor, waardoor zij haar stem nagenoeg kwijt was. Zij was kortelings met de studie van de Christelijke Wetenschap begonnen en kende slechts één beoefenaar van die Wetenschap in de stad, waar zij zich toen bevond. Zij bemerkte al spoedig, hoe vijandig gestemd haar gastvrouw jegens haar pas gevonden godsdienst was, maar zij was vast besloten zich geheel aan de macht van den Geest toe te vertrouwen. De genezeres, wie zij om hulp had gevraagd, wees haar op de volgende passage in *Science and Health*, blz. 467: „Men moet grondig begrijpen, dat alle menschen één Gemoed hebben, één God en Vader, één Leven, Waarheid en Liefde. Het menschdom zal volmaakt worden, naarmate dit feit aan het licht komt; er zal geen oorlog meer zijn en de ware broederschap der menschen zal gevestigd worden."

Deze leerling, die niet alleen ernstig naar de waarheid zocht, maar ook verlangde van de hevige pijn bevrijd te worden, hield dezen zin gehoorzaam in gedachte en herhaalde hem zonder ophouden, hoewel zij er toen niet eens de verstrekkende beteekenis van begreep. Binnen vier en twintig uur waren de pijn en de onharmonische verschijnselen verdwenen en spoedig daarna was zij geheel hersteld. Vóórdien had zij op geregelde tijden aan dergelijke aanvallen geleden, doch met die eene genezing hielden zij voorgoed op. In latere jaren, toen zij besefte, hoe grondig die eerste genezing was geweest, zag zij pas in, dat het woord „grondig", voorkomende in den zin, dien zij toentertijd had bestudeerd, wáár was gebleken in haar genezing, die op de studie van dien zin was gevolgd en later erkende zij de waarde van die eigenschap der gedachte in haar eigen genezingswerk voor anderen.

Op blz. 186 van *Science and Health* schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „De Christelijke Wetenschap vernietigt stoffelijke geloofsels door ons begrip van den Geest en de grondigheid van dit werk bepaalt onze gezondheid." Deze eigenschap van grondigheid zal voor den patiënt èn voor den genezer het waangeloof vernietigen, dat er nog een ander gemoed dan het eene, goddelijke Gemoed bestaat—het waangeloof, dat er een mensch, een lichaam of een ander bewustzijn is dan het eene, goddelijke, oneindige, in zichzelf-bestaande bewustzijn. Die eigenschap zal ons den standaard van geestelijke volmaaktheid hoog doen houden en onze gedachte voortspoeden naar het ware einddoel der bewijsgeving; zoodoende zal zij in volkomen en blijvende genezingen getuigenis afleggen van de macht van den Geest, gelijk zij in die dagen deed, toen Christus Jezus de heuvelen en valleien van Galilea bewandelde en toen eeuwen later Mary Baker Eddy deze waarheden weer ontdekte en haar aan onzen tijd onderwees als het wetenschappelijk Christendom.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

In China Now

In China now
The wheat would be ripening—
A yellow carpet
Against the purple wall of the hills.
In the cool still dawn,
The golden orioles would be stringing
Their pearly notes
On a thread of song.
The boat-shaped paper lanterns
Are being sold for the Dragon Boat
Festival,
Their lighted candles
Showing the joy in children's eyes.
In the moonlit villages
They can hear the two-string fiddles
squeaking.
And with the first rains,
The land would be turning warm and lush
With a glow of green.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

"Narrative of the Expedition"

BIG BOOKS HAVE A precarious existence. One might think that size would give permanence, that big books would stay on because no one would have the energy to move them; but it is not so. Apparently, the greater the bulk, the less the expectation of survival.

One reason, I suppose, for big books being pushed out of the library early is that the space they leave vacant offers a fascinating opportunity to bring in several newer, smaller volumes. So the folios go to the second-hand dealer or the rummage sale.

Moreover, the weight and the difficulty of handling a big book puts a strain on the binding and, when that begins to go, there is not much that will be done about it unless the book happens to be a valuable one.

* * *

That is why I have been surprised at the durability of a "Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan," that has survived for nearly ninety years. The title, which fits the size of the book, continues with the words: "Performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the Command of Commodore M. C. Perry, United States Navy, by Order of the Government of the United States." The book, measuring nine inches by twelve, by two and three-quarters, contains almost three hundred cubic inches of carefully compiled information.

Nor is the volume called the "Narrative" the whole of the work. With it went three other volumes, concerned respectively with the Natural History of Japan, "Observations on the Zodiacal Lights," and the Hydrography of the coastal waters.

* * *

Like other books of their size, they have changed hands more than once. They were printed in 1856, in a limited edition, for the use of members of the current Congress and for Commodore Perry. Some time later, a set was picked up in the East by a college professor from Indiana—more accurately speaking, they were hoisted up and laboriously conveyed from Baltimore or Philadelphia to the Hoosier regions, remained there for perhaps one generation, and now, for the last thirty years, have been back in the East again, near Boston. The volume on Hydrography is missing. The others are sound, probably because the one on the Natural History of Japan has served as a life-preserver for the others, on account of the beautiful full-page lithographs of fauna and flora that it contains.

Anyone who has the patience to supplement the pleasure he gets out of the pictures, by reading the text of the "Narrative," will find that its huge portions of information are occasionally dashed with revelation and cause for amazement. No pains were spared in preparing its copious contents. By order of Congress, Francis L. Hawks, D.D., L.L.D., compiled it from the original notes and journals of Perry and his officers, with the assistance of "a competent literary gentleman" (mentioned in a tiny footnote as Robert Tomes, Esq., M. D.), and its authenticity is definitely vouched for by the Commodore himself. The illustrations, with few exceptions, are the work of men who accompanied the Expedition: Heine, an artist, Brown, a daguerreotypist.

* * *

The publication of this elaborate work is some indication of the importance attached to Perry's visits to Japan even before time had shown how momentous they were. Every school child in America has learned that Commodore Perry knocked boldly at the closed portals of Japan, and that they were opened.

Matthew C. Perry, a son of Rhode Island, a veteran of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, sailed into the Bay of Yedo in 1853, delivered a letter written to the Emperor of Japan by Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, and announced that he would return in the following spring for an answer. He did so and got what the letter asked for—a treaty which pledged good treatment of American sailors shipwrecked off the Japanese coast, and the privilege of anchorage and provisioning for American ships in those waters. Perry received the credit, in common opinion, for breaking through Japan's isolation. As a matter of fact, the influence of the Russians and the Dutch, and the news that England had breached the barriers of China, were great aids; but to Perry goes the deserved glory of having managed the business with determination and with skill.

* * *

There are interesting pages in the huge Narrative. They describe scenes that are vivid and circumstantial—and, at the same time, as unreal as a stage setting. The Americans beheld a fantastic world, of strange craft, queer-roofed villages, mountain terraces, volcanic cones—of a shore edged, for their edification, with gay screens of cloth embroidered with the imperial arms, with a wide crescent of vari-colored banners and trailing scarlet pennons, and unnumbered regiments of soldiers before, and behind, the cloth screens, which seemed to be extensions of forts and bastions. The Americans looked with all their eyes, but must have known that they saw only the surface.

Perry had his sense of drama, too, in arranging that the President's letter and his own credentials be carried in state, enclosed in gold-wrought rosewood caskets, wrapped in scarlet, with each official seal encased in a tiny box of pure gold. He missed no opportunity of meeting pomp with pomp, even to choosing the two tallest, finest-looking black men he could find in the whole squadron, to be his personal escort.

And there was that strange meteor, blue with a red tail, that shone in the sky through half that first night—an omen, some men said, but how favorable history alone can tell.

* * *

One could spend a week reading this book, reading and looking at its pictures, bending over it as it lies open upon a table; for that is the only way to manage so massive a work, and may be another of the reasons why big books so quickly lose favor.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

An English Garden Evolves

IN MEDIEVAL ENGLAND, the garden of the mistress of a castle was limited by walls, while the little plot of the cottage housewife was compassed within the few feet permitted by the huddling of buildings together. Of course, the farm lands of the lord and the areas allotted to tenants were beyond protection and often were trampled down by the soldiers of quarrelsome barons in search of a fight. The problem of the gardener then, before the sixteenth century, was to grow as many purely useful herbs as possible within a small space. It was a utilitarian garden.

As the foreign herbals or translations of them began to drift into England, perhaps a knight and his lady, if they could read or someone in their service could, would be inspired to take a really good look at the plants pictured in the book. Many were in their own gardens; others, unknown to them, were grown beyond the seas. How they must have longed for more garden space wherein they might coddle a stranger-plant till it grew to like English soil.

But this dream of many a dweller of castle and cottage was not materialized until 1485, when Henry VII ascended the throne after the defeat of Richard III. He determined that never again would barons be allowed to become so powerful that a king could be overthrown. It was forbidden to fortify castles, and in time the castle moat was filled in, the grounds were no longer a thoroughfare for armed retainers, and the little gardens began to spread out. Many of the poorly built cottages of the tenants were torn down, and when rebuilt spread out comfortably beyond the cramped areas of the towns. With this feeling of safety and expansion, more attention was given to gardens and getting the most from farm land. Gardeners from France, from Italy, from Holland, were invited to England to consult about these bigger and better gardens. With all this renaissance of gardening, Englishmen who had never put pen to paper suddenly grew articulate. They translated foreign books on gardening or wrote about their own farms, orchards and gardens, and advised others how it all should be done. And the "others" clamored for those writings. — From "Green Enchantment," by ROSETTA E. CLARKSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Young Man in a Park

He sits quietly,
Involved in no intricacies of philosophy.
His gentle fingers
Squeeze peanuts to tempt the quick-eared
squirrels
Into expectancy.
His shirt is splendid white,
The collar, smooth.
His eyes are gentle—like his hands;
Their expression is poetry
With the clear simplicity of the sunlight
Around his shoulders.

BARBARA WILSON

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A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1944

Nazi Seeds of Intolerance Take Root and Strain 'Family Ties' in Reich

U. S. Clears New Hurdle In World Air Parley Path

Talks held in London seen as second vital step before full-dress United Nations conference on postwar civil aviation — Bilateral conversations expected to pave way to final agreement.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 15—America has cleared its second hurdle of half a dozen facing it before the full-dress United Nations air conference can be held this summer or fall.

The return of Adolph Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, from London where he conferred with British officials on postwar civil aviation and his press conference there before leaving, suggest enough basis for agreement between the two Anglo-Saxon powers to continue the race toward an international United Nations air understanding.

Bilateral talks were first held with Canada in Montreal last March. Talks have now been concluded with Britain in London. Talks are in process with Russian representatives in Washington. They are in prospect with China and Brazil, two other geographically strategic powers in the air transport field.

Agreement in Prospect

If all these preliminary discussions go off as planned the fall meeting should see the semblance of some international air transport agreement concluded.

It is pretty well agreed that whatever concept toward air operations is accepted it won't be the prewar one of the "closed sky," which the meteroic expansion of air transport due to the war has made obsolete.

Under the "closed sky" principle, special permissions had to be had to land on foreign soil whether it was cargo or passenger loads. One could not refuel or make repairs on foreign soil without special permission. It was also forbidden to pass over a nation's air space without authority.

America has not yet enunciated its official policy, but enough is known of it from speeches by L. Welch Pogue, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board and from Mr. Berle's comments to convince those following these exploratory discussions that Washington has no desire to return to prewar "normalcy" as far as air transport is concerned.

Advocates Freedom of Air

Mr. Pogue, who with Joseph C. Grew, Special Assistant to Secretary Cordell Hull, is carrying on the talks with the Russians, has frequently advocated the principle of freedom of commercial air transit. All nations who accepted an international convention on air transport would have the right of transit over foreign territory including the right to refuel and repair. The right to pick up passengers and freight however, would be determined by bilateral agreements between the two countries concerned.

There would, of course, have to be an international air authority to govern such operations. And from Mr. Berle's press comments that concluded his four-days conference in London, the extent and measure of authority to be delegated this international authority is one of the major issues between the British and Americans.

Dr. Edward Warner, Vice-Chairman of the CAB, who accompanied Mr. Berle to London, is continuing conversations with the British on this subject. The British, it would seem, are prepared to grant greater authority to this international air body than are the Americans at present. Besides permitting it to control competitive practices and rates, the British it is believed, would give it authority to allocate routes and frequency of services.

From Mr. Berle's talks with Lord Beaverbrook and others in Britain, partial agreement has been reached by the two powers on other matters besides the establishment of an international body. They include:

Problems Outlined

1. The problem of government subsidies. They may be necessary in certain cases, but should never be used to put a competing neighbor out of business.

2. What to do with the Axis. The Axis powers, it is felt, should not be allowed to re-enter the international air transport business.

3. Use and ownership of airfields. Britain and America seem agreed that all nations should permit other nations adequate access to their airfields to at least maintain communications.

4. One versus many national lines. Apparently each country is to decide whether it wishes a single "chosen instrument" to operate its international air services or favors competition among companies.

It is this domestic issue which the United States has not yet resolved for itself and which it is believed is partially holding up agreements with other nations. Certainly before the United States undertakes to write a new international air law in co-operation with other nations it should settle its internal air policies.

Captive Germans Cheerful At Clean Camp in Alabama

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala., April 15—German prisoners of war here perform essential war work in the same camp where one of the nation's largest infantry replacement training centers converts thousands of inductees monthly into soldiers for victory.

In quarters immaculate, commodious, and better-kept than most quarters for American officers and men seen in a week's tour of battle camps by a War Department press party, the former soldiers of Hitler appeared in general good spirits as they stood inspection by the civilian visitors under the Geneva Convention governing treatment of prisoners. Only Camp McClellan's two major activities were visited by the press group on arrival from Camps Sibert, Ala., and Gordon Johnston, Fla.

About the only noticeable difference between the inspection of the German camp and numerous American cantonments during the flying trip was the ban against talking with the clean, healthy-looking captives. Prisoners in the decorated uniform of the Third Reich snapped smartly to attention and gave the hand salute as American officers approached. The Americans under military courtesy also returned a salute for the palm-forward heiling gesture regarded as proper by captives in fatigue clothes.

Rugged U. S. Camps

The superior appearance of barracks, mess halls, and other prison buildings was attributed by American officers to the added time on the prisoners' hands and to the American intention of having rugged conditions in most United States camps to prepare American soldiers for the rougher conditions of battle. Of the 184,000 prisoners now in this country, 2,736 are here, including 1,265 in five "side camps" in this area.

All are enlisted men, except six medical officers. They are engaged in 61 projects of camp maintenance and five in farming and pulpwood projects under private contract.

Assignments are certified by the War Manpower Commission and War Food Administration. The fact that some of the prisoners are only 15 suggests how Germany has attempted to solve its manpower problem and perhaps is fighting a harder war than Is this country.

Many of the visitors voiced the opinion that most prisoners looked arrogant and contemptful, but to this observer, it seemed that most of them were buoyant and not disrespectful. Food and housing are stipulated as equal to United States Army standards.

Asked how the prisoners react to American news, the prison-camp commanders said they like American newspapers and radio programs. No attempt is made to censor or restrict radio programs, although newspaper deletions include stories of racial troubles and strikes. The commander felt that any tradition of free speech must give way to considerations of security and discipline to prevent the prisoners from "laughing at us for our troubles."

Retaliation always stares the prison camp commander in the face, he pointed out. He disclosed that on March 24 he had banned the loud singing of Nazi songs in camp and any singing of Nazi songs out of camp as preventive measure against inciting riot. On April 12 he heard that Germany had banned all singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Stars and Stripes Forever," and "God Bless America" by American prisoners.

Sentries "Ragged"

The prison camp here is one of 99 base camps and 98 branch camps throughout the country. Only a few prisoners have been at large more than 48 hours. Not a single prisoner has committed an act of sabotage during his period of freedom, and not a single prisoner is now at large, it was reported. No escape has been reported here.

One official did say that at night, local prisoners have "ragged" the sentries by secretly attaching a tinkling can to the double-barbed-wire fences and then jiggling it with a remote-control string.

Maj. Gen. Frederick Uhl, commanding the Fourth Service Command, making his first inspection of this fort since assuming his command, was honored at a banquet for the press and complimented local commanders for their part the past two years in training more than 200,000 infantrymen for overseas duty in the course that now consumes 17 weeks at Camp Sibert.

Ancient and Modern Merge in China

Associated Press

Chinese Laborers Construct Airfield by Hand Methods

The modern need and the ancient method combine in China—indicating a problem to a degree typical of its governmental problems. Here Chinese laborers use hand methods for the building of an airfield.

China Faced With Critical Internal Problems

By Guenther Stein

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, April 14—China today faces internal problems hardly less serious than those which confronted it in the critical months before the outbreak of the war in July, 1937.

At that time, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek followed the lead of progressive elements in a country far from united by deciding upon resistance against Japan and democratization of the regime for achievement of national unity and the waging of war against the enemy.

Has Good Army

Censorship prevents a discussion of all of the present-day difficulties, but at least a part of the picture can be given.

While China's military situation is at present more favorable than at any time during seven years of war from the standpoint of defense, problems of activation of Chinese forces for the offensive are now gaining in importance.

It would be over estimating latent Chinese military strength to assume that China is at present able to launch a large modern-style offensive. But to believe that it is incapable of valuable offensive action would be to underestimate, not only the American-trained and equipped "new Chinese Army" on the Burma border and crack divisions still existing in the Chinese Army, but the less-prepared ordinary divisions, as well, especially the guerrillas who are eager for action.

The military problem is linked closely with the great economic and financial problems facing China, which directly or indirectly are playing a major role in the present general difficulties. Most facts and figures are undisclosable, but it is undeniable that China's people are eagerly awaiting remedial policies to reduce the discrepancy between state expenditure and revenue, to enforce existing regulations for price control, and for mobilization of the country's economic power. Timely measures to solve these vital problems would be of great importance.

Need for Collaboration

All these economic, financial and other difficulties are closely related to the necessity for quicker progress toward democracy. This calls for closer Government collaboration with the masses of a truly patriotic people, and for strict political control over that small strata of society which the Generalissimo himself often, and rightly, accuses of profiting from existing conditions.

The newspaper Kuo Min Kung Pao states, "The constitutional movement launched by the authorities in connection with the promised democratization of government today is still limited to words and confined to a few large cities, but has never been carried into the country. What is needed is the establishment of democratic organs in villages, where leaders should be freely elected by the people. There should also be organs for the expression of popular opinion. Otherwise, things will remain as dreadful as now."

Similarly, one of China's university leaders in Ta Kung Pao demands, "Freedom of speech for the people is a test of the present preparations for constitutional government. For no matter how enlightened the Government may be, it can easily be misled as long as it doesn't know the people's feelings, and if the people cannot speak freely, corruption goes unchecked."

Loyal Criticism

There is much criticism among the people today. However, their criticism is of a surprisingly mature quality for men and women who never had an opportunity for democratic self-expression. Moreover, according to my observation in all strata of society, it is a criticism of a thoroughly loyal opposition to the Government.

It arises only from the desire to make certain that the country's present difficulties will be overcome in time to allow China to derive from the Allied victory over Japan the long-craved benefits of national unity and genuine social progress.

The same is the desire of Chungking's foreign correspondents, who are eagerly awaiting the day when relaxation of censorship will allow them to contribute to the true cause of the United Nations by reporting on the Chinese situation in a more detailed and factual way.

Chinese Want More Planes and Guns

By the Associated Press

With a Chinese Expeditionary Force. Delayed

"Give us increased air support and more artillery"—that is the request of every general of the Chinese expeditionary force when asked what is most needed from the United States.

Part of the answer already has been supplied. Support from the 14th AAF, growing for months, will reach a new tempo soon because of the recent organization of a new wing to operate from southwestern China.

"China needs tools, and also Americans to teach the Chinese how to use them," declared one general.

China's vastly difficult task of supply doesn't end with the delivery of war material from America.

Cartoon in News of the Week

Darling, © New York Tribune, Inc.

We Seem to Have Lent Our Lawn Mower to the Right Party

Attempt to Foment Ill Will Boomerangs Upon Hitler

Relations between city folk and peasants becoming steadily worse as Allied bombings pose growing problem in Germany—Bombed-outers fail to get along on farms to which they are sent.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Swizerland, April 15—The boomerang of disharmony which the Nazis attempted to throw into the ranks of the Allies has now turned and is coming to land in their own camp.

The Nazis have tried unsuccessfully to play off the French against the British, the British against the Americans, the Americans and British against the Russians, Jews against non-Jews and plutocrats against nonplutocrats, in the hopes that these various groups would fall to fighting among themselves and leave the Germans to follow in the path of conquest.

Now, however, repeated reports from within Germany disclose many "strains on family ties" constantly increasing in seriousness as the war becomes more difficult.

Farms Need Workers

One of the chief aims of the Nazis since 1933 was to foster more harmonious relations between the peasants and city folk. For this purpose the city young folk were sent to the country to aid the peasants bring in their crops and do housework. But with the increase in Allied bombings this harmonious relationship also is being badly muddled.

Eighty per cent of German farms have no able-bodied German male. Chiefly German women, boys, and older men manage farms with four or five Poles or Ukrainians of whom they are afraid. Hence it is not surprising to farm folks to regard bombed-out city guests chiefly from the point of view of how much work they can do.

One Berlin bombed-outer said, "we were gathered in the center of the village in East Prussia, a peasant woman sized us up and said, 'I will take these two women but I can't take a woman with children.'" She saw that she could not get much work out of a woman with children.

In some of the villages resistance of the peasants against city guests has been so strong that the SA has had to force the peasants to take in city folk. "We are expecting Neumuenster, where my sister lives, to be bombed and we are saving room for her," was the excuse one farm woman near Hamburg gave for not accepting Hamburg bombed-outers, but an SA man insisted she take them.

One Hamburg woman quartered in Bavaria said "the peasants called us swine Prussians despite the fact that we are Hamburgers and that Hamburg was once a free Hansa city. And the peasants said we were to blame because Bavaria got bombed and that we should go back to our ruins."

The peasants were dissatisfied with the work of city folks, while the latter are hurt by the hardness of the peasants. One Berlin woman who soon dropped out of hay pitching on a Russian farm, reported a peasant as saying, "well are you going to work or aren't you?" She answered, "yes, I want to work but not when you use that tone of voice."

"Relations got progressively worse. We tried to work on vegetables but were unable to do so. My mother cried and said to the peasant woman 'you should have gone through what we endured.' Soon the peasants refused to let us eat with them any more. They put our food on the stairs as though we were cats and we had to get it and take it up into the attic. They called us bombing hags and splinter kids and treated us like Ukrainian women. When we went away they stole our few food coupons."

Peasants Have Problems

The attitude of the peasants is not entirely inexcusable. Besides being overworked, fearing the Poles and Ukrainians in the farm areas, they must put up with the strange customs of city folks many of whom are considerably on edge after their bombing experiences.

In Stettin recently, hundreds of women gathered with a few parcels, as luggage was coming home from the farms where they had been miserably treated. The unanimous opinion was that any discomfort in ruined Berlin was better than living with peasants.

The Nazis themselves will in the end be the chief victims of the boomerang of hatred they have thrown. More and more they are feeling the antipathy of their fellow citizens.

It is an often heard opinion that since the Germans are a logical-minded race the German Nazis will stick to their flag until the very end.

One German official stated scornfully "We are not Italians," when he heard of Fascist desertions.

Pan American's Air Traffic Seals Hemispheric Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—Reviewing the part played by commercial air transport in the cementing of inter-American relations, Pan American World Airways has disclosed that the Presidents of nearly every country in the Western Hemisphere have flown to the United States in recent years.

Nearly 200,000 passengers a year are now carried over eight Pan American trunk lines, in addition to thousands of tons of mail and cargo. The passenger lists read like a "Who's Who" of diplomats, high military officials, business leaders, agricultural technicians, and other specialists in fields vital to the war effort.

"Neighborhood" Runs Busy

Indicative of the vast strides made by air transport in this field is the fact that in 1941 air travel between the United States and Latin America averaged 35.3 per cent of the combined sea and air travel for 1938, Pan American says. Since the war spread to the Western Hemisphere, moreover, drastic curtailment of steamship service has thrown the bulk of the burden of intercontinental mail, passenger and cargo carrying on the intercontinental air network.

Services of two great military organizations, the Air Transport Command of the United States Army Air Forces and the Naval Air Transport Service, for which United States airlines carry out contract operations with the most modern types of transport aircraft, far outstrip all air transport operations of the prewar period.

Products Pour North

The engineers and technicians, meanwhile, are pooling their specialized knowledge for the mobilization of all the resources in the hemisphere as charted at the Inter-American Conference at Rio within a month after Pearl Harbor.

As an immediate result strategic minerals, foods, tropical forest products and raw rubber are pouring north to United States industrial centers. Industries are beginning to flourish in Latin American countries whose economies previously were in the main agrarian.

"Many believe that this close collaboration as a war measure will have continued far-reaching effects in the postwar world, and pay rich dividends in a new era of prosperity, solidarity and good neighborliness in the Western Hemisphere," the Pan American statement concludes.

New Jersey Tax Board Thwarts Attempt to Assess Duke Endowment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 15—Another setback has been received by Hillsborough Township, Somerset County, in its effort to assess personal property of the Duke Endowment, founded by the late James B. Duke, tobacco and electric power magnate, and father of Doris Duke Cromwell, said to be the world's richest girl.

The New Jersey State Board of Tax Appeals has dismissed a petition by Edward R. McGlynn of Newark, Special Counsel for the Township, contesting a ruling by the Somerset County Tax Board denying the issuance of subpoenas and the questioning of out-of-the-state trustees of the fund.

At issue is a $114,018,228 assessment proposed by the Township for 1942 taxes, which would yield a return of approximately $300,000. The effect would be to relieve residents of the township of all local taxes.

Shelton Pitney of Newark, representing the trustees, opposed the petition, contending the fund was intended to promote charitable, religious and educational institutions in North and South Carolina. Mr. McGlynn argued that the endowment was set up with the idea it be administered under New Jersey laws. Mr. Duke, who passed on in 1925, owned a vast estate in Hillsborough Township.

Schools in Richmond, Va., Aim to Retain Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMON, Va., April 15—Richmond schools are having a hard time retaining students until they are 15 years of age, Superintendent Jesse H. Binford said, in discussing the new compulsory education law requiring school attendance until the age of 16. The law goes into effect July 1.

The Superintendent attributed the failure to keep children in school here to the fact that many 14 and 15-year-olds do not possess the capacity to learn algebra, geometry, and other high school subjects.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales 250,000
Previous day's sales 477,220
1944 volume to date 69,190,994
1943 volume to date 100,058,551

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	51.8	Pr'v. day	51.8
Month ago	53.2	Year ago	48.2
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp 1g	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Aggressive Mfg 1	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1e	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅝
Alaska Juneau	1	6	6	6	
Allegheny Corp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/16
Allegheny pf	7	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ¼
Allegh L Stl .35e	5	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Allen Industr 1e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	144½	144½	144½	+1½
Allied Strs 1	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½e	7	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
Alpha P Corn 1½e	3	18	18	18	
Amerada Pet 2½e	9	89¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
AmAgCh Chl 1.20	1	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	2	61	61	61	+ ½
Am Bosch 1e	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Am Br'Sp pf 5½	†110	128	127½	128	+1
Am Cable & Rad	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Am Can 3	1	86½	86½	86½	— ⅛
Am Can pf 7	† 10	174¼	174¼	174¼	
Am C&F pf 1.4½g	1	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
Am Chicle 4a	† 60	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Am Crystal Sug	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Am Distill 1.60	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Am Export L 2	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Am For Pow	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Am&FPS6pf 1½e	2	79	78½	79	+ ½
Am&FPS7pf 1¾e	2	88½	88	88	— ½
Am&FP 2pf	8	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Am Ice	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Investm 1½g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Locomotive 1e	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	4	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
Am Metal (Nae)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Am NewsCo 1.80	† 60	34¼	34½	34½	
Am Pow & Lt	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	6	47½	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	4	44¼	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	21	9¼	9¼	9⅜	
Am Rolling Mill 1	7	13¼	13	13	
Am RollMpf 4½	† 60	67	66½	67	+ ½
Am Seating 1½g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Am Sh Bldg 1e	† 10	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	4	37⅞	37¼	37¾	
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 10	155	155	155	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	11	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1½e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	158	158	158	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	4	61¼	61	61¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6	†100	145	145	145	
Am Wat Wks	8	7¼	7	7⅛	
Am Wool pf 2½	1	83¼	83½	83½	— ⅛
Amerada Corp 1½e	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Amer W&C 1½e	† 30	26	25½	26	
Armour & Co	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Armour&Co prf 3½	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅜
Assd D Gds 1½e	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
Assd DGd 1pf 6	†120	98¼	98¼	90¾	+ ¼
Atch T & SF 3e	4	67	66¾	67	
Atl Coast Line 3a	5	38½	38	38½	+ ⅜
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	28	28	28	+ ½
Atl Refining (1¾e)	8	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	†250	111	110¼	111	+ ¼
Aviation Co .20g	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Bald Locc ctl1½g	15	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	10	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Barber Asph	1	24	24	24	
Barker pf 2¾	† 70	46	46	46	
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	9	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bell Airc 1a	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3e	7	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	
Best Foods 1½e	14	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1¾e)	7	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1½e	3	40	40	40	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .15e	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Boeing Airplane 1e	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 4ae	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
Bond Strs 2	2	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Borden Co .40e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	2	48½	48½	48½	
Briggs Mfg Co Am 2	2	10	10	10	
Bristol-Myers 2g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Bristol-Myers 1½e	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅜
Brklyn Un Gas 1½e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
Brown-Fence .15e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Brown Shoe 1.20	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Bruns-Balke-Col	1	23	23	23	
Bucyrus-Erie 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
Budd Mfg$5pf5	† 50	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
Buffalo Forge 45e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Bulo Add Ma .20e	9	13	14	13	
Bulova Bros .30e	3	10	10	10	
Burke C & Z 1.40	1	3	3	3	
Byers pf 7	† 60	79½	79	79	— ½
Byron Jackson 1.2e	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	2	26½	26½	26½	
Callahan Z-Lead	3	7⅜	½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Cal South Ry 3	† 50	38	38	38	—1
Cal Dry Ale 1.4e	1	25	25	25	— ¼
Canad Pacific 1½e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Canada Stl 1.2e	1	29	29	29	+ ½
Canadian Oil	5	5	5	35	+ ¼
Case (J I) Tractor 2	13	47	46	46	—1
Celanese Co 1.20f	† 10	33⅛	33¼	3.¼	— ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7	† 40	1.01⅛	120½	120½	+ ½
Celotex Co pf 1	† 30	172¼	173¼	173¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
Cen. Ill Ltpf4¼g	† 10	109½	109½	109½	— ½
Cent R R N J	2	111½	111½	111½	— ½
CentVioletaSug 1g	1	23½	23½	23½	
Century Rib M	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Cert. Rib pf 7	† 90	115	115	115	
Certain-de Pas 1½e	2	31⅞	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Certain-teed Proo		5	5	5	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†120	59½	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	7	45½	45⅜	45⅜	
Ches Corp Va .80	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill 4.2g		2	8	7⅞	8	
Chi&E Ill A 1e	1	15¾	15¾	15¼	— ¼
Chi Grt West	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5ak	9	23⅞	23½	23¾	
Chi No West pf wi	3	55	54⅞	55	
Chi Rds Co	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Chrysler Corp 3ae	5	63¾	62½	63¾	+ ⅞
Cin G&E 1.20	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
City I&F pf6½z	† 10	105	105	105	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Clett Peab 1.2e	2	55½	55½	55½	
Clett Pea pf 7	† 10	149	149	149	—1
Colgate-Palm 1.2a	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3	†100	66	66	66	+ ¼
Collins&Aik pf5	† 10	111½	111½	111½	
Col & South 1pf	† 50	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Colum B'cast A.40e	1	28¼	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
Colum B'cast B.40e	4	28¼	28½	28½	
Colum G&E .10e	6	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5pf 5	† 70	75	75	75	+1
Colum Pict 2.2g	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Comi Credit 3	2	40½	40½	40½	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	1	43¾	43¼	43¾	— ¼
Comi Solv .60g	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Com with&South	38	½	½	½	— 1/16
Com&So pf 1¼ak	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
Com Ed 1.40	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	23	23	23	
Consol Cigar 1½e	4	28⅛	27	28⅛	+1⅛
Con Cig prf6¾z	† 80	106½	106½	106½	
Cons Copper .20g	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	12	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind		3	4	4	4	
Cons Laundries .35e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	21	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ½
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	2	13¾	13¼	13¾	
Consol'n Coal	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
ContainerCorp 1½e	2	23	23	23	— ¼
Cont Bak 1.2e	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Cont Can 1.4e	3	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Cont Diam F .20e	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	18	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del .30e	4	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
CooperweldStl .80	4	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	
Corn Exch 2.40	† 30	48¼	48⅛	48⅜	
Corn Prod 2.60	2	54½	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	179½	179½	179½	+1
Crane Co 1.4e	5	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 10	108	108	108	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	23	23	23	+ ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼a	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ½
Crown Zeller 1	9	16¼	16⅛	16¾	
Crown Zel pf5	†100	100	100	100	
Crucible Steel 3g	6	31½	31	31	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†110	24¼	24½	24¼	+ ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	17	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Cuneo Press 1½g	1	23	23	23	—1
Curtis Publishing	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1ag	14	6⅝	6½	6½	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	16	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
Davison Chem 1g	3	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	1	37¼	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	4	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
Del Lack&West	3	8⅝	8½	8½	
Detroit Ed .60e	1	19¼	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1ae	1	15	15	15	
Dist Co-Se 2.22	3	33	33	33	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½g	†120	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
Dome Mines 2.60	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Dow Chem 3	1	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+ ⅛
duPont de N 1¾ae	5	144⅞	144¼	144⅝	+ ⅛
duPont pf 4½g	1	127	127	127	+ ⅛
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	† 40	118½	118½	118½	
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Eastern R M .10e	1	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
Easton Mfg 3	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
Ed&Mas Ind .08e	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1.2er	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
Electric Boat 1.4e	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
El Power & Lt	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
El Paso N G 2.40	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3	1	61	61	61	
Eng Pub Service	60	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	†170	96	96	96	+2
EPS$5½pf5½	†210	99	98¾	99	+1¼
Eng P S $6pf6	†550	102	101	101½	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	2	½	½	½	
Erie RR 1g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Erie RR ct 1g	7	12	11⅞	12	
Erie RR pf A 5	2	58¾	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	28⅛	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Exam Prods 1.4e	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	
Fed L&T pf 6	† 10	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Federat D Sts 1½	2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
Ferro Enam 1.4e	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R 2.4e	2	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½g	2	104¼	104¼	104¼	
FirstNatSts 2½g	3	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Flintkote .15e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
FostWhlpf 1½g	†170	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Fruehauf of 4½z	† 2	103½	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gair Robert .30g	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gaylord Cpf2¾	† 50	53½	53½	53½	+1¾
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	107½	107½	107½	+2
Gen Bronze .60g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Cable	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 3½ak	† 30	92½	92½	92½	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	21	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gen Motors 3ae	24	58¼	57½	58	+ ⅜
Gen Outd Adv 1.4e	1	7	7	7	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	1	81¼	81½	81½	
Gen RySp pf 6	† 10	112	112	112	
Gen S C pf 1¾ak	† 10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅛
Ger Tel 1.60	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Gillette Saf R .80	19	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	13	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
Gimbel Bros .30e	2	19	19	19	
Gobel Adolf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Goebel Brew .20	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 20	98½	98¼	98½	
Goodrich(BF) 1.2e	5	44⅜	44½	44⅜	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1.2e	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con Min	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
GranitecS .52½g	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	13	15	15	15	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	7	33¾	33⅜	33¾	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	9	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 2	153	153	153	
Greyhound Corp 1	4	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
GrumAirCn 1.2g	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	17	14¼	13⅞	14¼	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	1	53½	53½	53½	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	4	45¼	45	45¼	
Hamil Wat pf 6	† 30	107	107	107	
Harb-Walker 1	2	16	16	16	
Hercules Motor 1	1	23	23	23	
Hetly Sugar 1	1	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
Horrestake Min	2	42¼	42⅛	42¼	+ ⅛
Householdf pf5	† 20	109½	109¼	109¼	—1¾
Hudson & Man	3	11½	11½	11½	
Hudson & Man pf	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ½
Hud Bay M&S h2	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
Illinois Central	3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Ill Central pf	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅜
Ill Central LL 4	† 40	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
Inland Steel (1e)	3	74½	74¼	74½	+ ¼
Insurat C Cop 1.4e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Insuransh ct .20a	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
InterlakeIron .35g	3	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Int Harvester 2a	5	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Int Mining	15	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Int Nick Can pf7†	10	131¼	131⅝	131⅝	+ ⅛
Int Paper	10	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
Int Pap pf 5	2	74½	74	74½	
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Int Shoe 1.80	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	
Int Tel & Tel	28	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Jarvis W B .30e	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Johns-Manv 1.2e	1	88½	88½	88½	
Jones & L Stl 1e	9	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Jones&LStl pfA 5	2	66	66	66	+ ¼
Jones&LStl pfB 5	1	75	75	75	
Kan City South	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
KaufmannDpt .30e	2	16	16	16	
KaufmDept pf 5	† 20	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
Kayser J 1.4e	1	17	17	17	
Kelsey-H W B 3.4e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1.2e	12	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
KinneySSpf13¾k	† 30	61¼	61	61¼	+ ¼
Kreage (SS) (1)	6	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
Kress S H 1.60	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery 2	2	34	34	34	
Lambert Co 1½a	5	27	27	27	— ½
Lehigh C&N .90g	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1.2e	4	22¼	22	22	— ½
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	5	24	23¼	23¾	+ ½
Lehigh Val RR	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1.20	5	30½	30⅜	30½	
Lib-O-F Glass 1.2e	8	46	45½	45¾	+ ¼
LibbyMcN&L 1.2e	52	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
Liggett&My B 3a	2	75	75	75	
Liggett&My pf7	† 10	179½	179½	179½	+ ¾
Lima Locom 1.2e	1	38½	38½	38½	
Lockheed Airc 1.2e	2	60¾	60⅜	60½	
Lone Star Cem 1.4e	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Long-B Lab .10k	6	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
Lorillard (P) 1.4e	4	18½	18	18	+ ⅛
Louis Nash 2e	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
Louisv G&E A1½g	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks 3g	1	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
Macy R H 2	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Manhattan Shirt 1	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
MaracaiboOEx.05g	1	3	3	3	
Marine Mid .08e	12	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	1	14½	14½	14½	
Martin GL 3g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
MarketStRy prpf	†130	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
Masonite Corp 1	22	47½	46¾	46¾	
Mathieson Alk 1.4e	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	
McIntyrePh2.22a	6	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
McCrory Stores 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
McKess&Rob .65e	4	22½	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
McLellan Str .55e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Mead Corp .15e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Mead Corp pf 6	† 10	89¾	89½	89½	
Mengel Co 1.4g	7	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
Miami Copper 1.4e	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	2	26	26	26	+ ¼
Midland Stl P 2	1	32	32	32	
Midl Stl P 1pf8	† 10	121¼	121¼	121¼	+ ¼
Minn-Hon Reg new	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Mohawk Carpet 2	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
Monsanto Ch (2)	1	78	78	78	
Mont pf B 4½g	† 80	116	116	116	+ ¼
Montgom Ward 2	6	45¼	44⅞	45⅛	— ⅛
Morris & Essex	†110	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
MotorProducts½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Mullins Mfg B	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Murray Corp 1.4e	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Murphy pf 4¾a	† 10	112¾	112¾	112¾	
Nash-Kely 1.4e	8	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
Nash C&StL 3g	† 30	36	36	36	+ ¼
National Biscuit	14	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg 1a	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Nat Cylinder G .8C	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Nat Dairy Pr 1.4e	8	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
Nat Dept St 1½a	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers 2	3	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum 1.4g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Nat Lead 1½	2	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Lead pfA 7	† 10	172½	172	172	—1½
Nat Supply	2	13½	13⅜	13½	
Nat S5½pf5½	† 10	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
Nat Sup 6pf 6	† 60	89	89	89	
Nat Sup $2 pf 1½k	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Tea	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Natomas Co 1.4g	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
Newmont M 1.4e	2	28½	28½	28¾	— ⅛
Newport Ind .20e	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Newpt N Shipb 1.2e	19	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
NY Cent RR 1e	17	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
NY Chi StL pf	9	75¾	74¾	75¾	+2
NY & Harlem 5	† 10	147½	147½	147½	
NY Shipbldg 3g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Norf & West 10	†180	191¾	191	191¾	— ¼
No AmAviation 1e	9	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
North Amer Co.60f	4	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
Northern Pac 1e	5	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Norwalk T&R .20e	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Norwich Pharm .60	2	13	13	13	
Ohio Oil 1.2a	21	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Omnibus Cp 1.4e	6	9½	9½	9½	
Otis Elevator .20e	2	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛

War Prisoners and Internees Get Care of Two World Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 15—American boys taken prisoner of war are not forgotten when they are marched through the gates of internment and concentration camps, for not only are they protected by the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929, but they are cared for by two world-wide organizations, the International Red Cross and the War Prisoners Aid of the World Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Providing for the educational, recreational, and religious needs of the man behind the barbed wire is the special function of the War Prisoners Aid of the Y. M. C. A. Although little known to the general public, to the soldiers of the "barbed wire legion" its activities mark the difference between long hours of corrosive boredom and constructive, varied facilities for keeping vigorous minds alert.

Regular Visits Made

Regular visits to prison camps are made by representatives of the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A., an international, neutral organization with headquarters in Switzerland. They are able to talk freely with prisoners in most camps and thereby obtain first-hand knowledge of the needs of the men. This is the first step in stimulating a wide variety of leisure time activities for men of all nationalities.

American prisoners find these services established in permanent camps when they arrive there, for in many of them such programs have been in operation since the war began. Leaders in a broad range of activities emerge among the prisoners. It is they who conduct the classes, direct the sports and lead the religious services.

Soon after capture, each American in Germany or Italy is sent an English-German or English-Italian dictionary to help him get along in his new surroundings. A book of light reading, together with a letter explaining available educational courses in the camp and registration blanks accompany the dictionaries.

Educational Materials

Textbooks and other educational material are provided by War Prisoners Aid, and subjects taught by prisoner-teachers include almost any to be found in an American high school or college. Shorthand and German are particularly popular with Americans. Arrangements are being made for available courses offered by the United States Armed Forces Institute.

Trade schools, taught by internees who were welders, carpenters, mechanics or other artisans offer opportunities for men to learn new vocations. Postwar guidance bureaus and vocational rehabilitation units for men who cannot return to former occupations are likewise to be found within the barricades of the camps.

War Prisoners Aid distributes books provided by the Victory Book Campaign. Bibles and New Testaments are made available by the American Bible Society. The World Student Service Fund offers textbooks for college and university men. To men faced with enforced idleness, these opportunities for further development transform what would otherwise be long monotonous evenings to hours of invigorating cultural experience.

Musical instruments, sets of oil paints, ventriloquists' dummies are but a small sampling of the wide variety of recreational equipment sent to prison camps by the Y. M. C. A. Sandlot baseball flourishes beneath armed guard-towers just as enthusiastically as it does around the corner of Main Street.

Trend Toward Religion

But perhaps most significant of all is the trend toward religion in the camps. Men who seldom or never attended church in civilian life are finding unexpected hope and comfort in religion in their captivity. War Prisoners Aid fits in the picture here by supplying the religious articles of all faiths.

Barriers of creed are likely to be ignored. Occasionally clergymen of one faith conduct services for those of another and make common use of available religious facilities. The religious experiences of the men now in prison camps is expected by many religious leaders to exert a profound influence on them when they return home.

With camps in Europe well established, increasing attention is being devoted to those in the Far East. Already, as a beginning, garden seeds and tools have been shipped to men in the Asiatic area to help them bolster their prison diets. The moment shipping channels are flung open, the Y. M. C. A. has been assured that it will be able to send additional equipment to make the men in this territory just as well served as those in Europe.

Oregon County Organizes To Find Jobs for Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Oregon—Organized "to provide every needy employee a postwar job," the Jackson County Postwar Planning Committee, with headquarters in Medford, has embarked on what this section considers its biggest, most vital and significant project.

The primary problem, the committee realized, was to analyze the need of creative work in Jackson County, determine cost and available financing, determine supplies and equipment needed, equipment and supplies available, and on the basis of such findings to determine, first, the number of jobs that could be offered immediately upon arrival of those needing them, and then the number of jobs that could be offered 90 days or more later.

Government agencies, including Federal, State, County, and municipal, have inventories of work needed to be done. These inventories include maintenance of present improvements or developments, betterments, and construction of additional improvements. Private industries, it is understood, have similar plans.

Committee Includes Mayors

An advisory committee to work with the Postwar Planning Committee will consist of the mayors of all the towns in Jackson County: Medford, Ashland, Butte Falls, Prospect, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Jacksonville, Talent, Eagle Point, and Central Point. This advisory Committee will have control of budget finances contributed by the city of Medford and the Jackson County Court. The Committee will be recognized by all veterans' and civic organizations, and will lend assistance to their postwar programs.

Karl J. Janouch, Chairman of the Committee, says, "It looks as if we will have enough work for all returning boys. The response, so far, has been good. We are going to find out how many are coming back. We will provide jobs in private industries for those needing permanent work, and in Federal and County work for those needing a job temporarily. I believe the survey will show enough work in these two classifications to meet the needs of the boys.

Veterans' organizations in Jackson County—the American Legion, Disabled Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Order of the Purple Heart, and others, have formed the Allied Council of Veterans Organizations of Jackson County, the Medford membership alone being about 700. Members of the Council feel that their experience gives them a keen estimation of what will face other returning veterans.

C. A. Meeker, Mayor of Medford, believes the planning setup to be now fairly well organized, with the work co-ordinating through the main body, the Jackson County Postwar Planning Committee.

Among what are considered as "absolute needs" in Medford which will offer employment, are the doubling in size of the sewage disposal plant, additional street lighting on a large scale, and new and greatly increased fire-fighting equipment. Those considered not so imperative include a pass under the railroad tracks—which cross the business district and which are felt to be a hazard to the school children—a large park on the East Side of town, and a bridge across Jackson Street in an important business and residential district.

Plan to Float Bond Issue

It is planned to float a bond issue at the next election in November, asking for approximately $500,000, which, it is thought, will be sufficient to provide work for about five years. Realizing, however, that this work will be only temporary, and for a limited period of time, the farsighted citizens of Jackson County know that the real answer to the postwar employment problem is in the development of natural resources.

A questionnaire has been sent to 1,000 home owners in Jackson County, asking their opinions and expectations.

The final method by which the postwar planners expect to obtain helpful results is in mailing return postal cards to next of kin of service men and women from Jackson County, and of course, to those in the services, either directly or through their relatives.

Members of the Committee hold luncheon meetings every Thursday at the Medford Chamber of Commerce, at which progress is reported.

Ribbentrop Firm Reported Seized

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The New York Herald Tribune says in a copyrighted article that Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, secretly operated a wine business in the United States until his venture was seized by the Alien Property Custodian in September, 1943.

Two agents of Mr. Ribbentrop's Henkell & Company, a German wine firm, purchased in August, 1937, for $182,250 a controlling interest in the American Wine Company, with headquarters in St. Louis, the Herald Tribune says. Payment was made, the paper asserts, by Vinco A. G., a Swiss firm owned by the Henkell Company.

Mr. Ribbentrop's American venture prospered initially, according to the Herald Tribune, but the company began to be concerned lest its German connections be noted. The company then took steps, the Herald Tribune says, to cover its tracks.

But Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, seized the company on Sept. 8, 1943, and sold its 235,000 Ribbentrop-owned shares for $350,000 to two American citizens, Samuel Lentz and Malcolm Woldenberg of Newark, N. J.

The Herald Tribune said that Mr. Ribbentrop is reported to have $3,165,000 in foreign currency in Netherlands and Swiss banks, and that Reichsmarshal Herman Goering is said to have $3,575,000 in cash and securities outside Germany, some of it in New York and San Francisco banks.

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

To Develop Plastics

Cecil W. Armstrong

Named chief development engineer of the Plastic Division of the Continental Can Co., Inc. Mr. Armstrong was formerly senior research engineer of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Trend Toward Lower Mortgage Interest Rates Held Unsound

NEW YORK (AP)—Lowering of mortgage interest rates below present levels would be against the public interest, George C. Johnson, treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank of New York, said.

Speaking before the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, Mr. Johnson said the present trend towards lower mortgage interest rates as a means of stimulating building and community development is unsound.

He added that "more money could not go into mortgages now when practically no new building is being done," and asserted that the present need to invest large sums of money in mortgages at low rates of interest was resulting in the financing of types of buildings, "which prudent investors ordinarily shy away from."

Stephen M. Foster, economic advisor to the New York Life Insurance Co., told the meeting that he sees little opportunity for a rise in interest rates in the immediate future, and predicted that the present "easy money" situation would continue.

Mr. Foster said the mortgage men should think of "the failure of interest rates to rise during the past three years in the light of the country's gigantic financial requirements during that same period. There never has been a time in the history of the world when any country raised as much money as the $142 billions that have been raised in this country during the past 39 months."

St. Regis Paper Co. Plan Is Approved

WATERTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—Stockholders of the St. Regis Paper Company have approved a recapitalization plan which provides for discharge of arrears of $3,012,310 dividends on outstanding shares of the concern's 7 per cent cumulative stock.

It was voted also at the annual meeting to shift the principal office of the company from Watertown to New York City and to conduct future annual meetings in the latter location.

The recapitalization program, to discharge $70 average on the $100 preferred stock by substitution of a new class of preferred, calls for the exchange of 3.6 shares of new 5 per cent cumulative prior preferred stock, $50 par, for each share of the present 7 per cent preferred. The present preferred will be reclassified into second preferred.

Approval also was given enlargement of corporate powers to cover the company's newer fields of business, and a plan for issuance and sale of 250,000 additional common shares to officers and employees at $5 a share. The present directors were re-elected.

R. K. Ferguson, president, advised the stockholders that business for the first quarter ran about 30 per cent ahead of last year.

Mexican Rail Construction Scheduled For '44 to Link Yucatan With Interior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mexican railroad construction scheduled for 1944 will eventually link the Yucatan peninsula with the interior of Mexico and extended the rails well down the West Coast from the California border, according to the Survey Bureau of the American Express Company.

Mexico, which has spanned herself with a modern system of roads and airways, is catching up on an older form of transportation. Building of the Southeastern Railroad, for instance, will link the Tehuantepec Division of the National Railroad and the United Railways of Yucatan.

The Sonora-Lower California railroad program calls for finishing and improvement of the 169-mile stretch between Mexicali and Punta Penasco, with new construction of 155 miles from Punta Penasco and Benjamin Hill, the latter to be a new village near Santa Ana.

Of postwar tourist interest is the fact that the Southeastern Railroad, linking Campeche with Coatzacoalcos, will traverse the tropical beauty of the Island Archipelago, and penetrate the haunts of Mexico's bird of gorgeous plumage, the Bird of Paradise.

The inhabitants of the area, it is pointed out, resemble orientals of Burmese and Hindu extraction. Their habits and colorful costumes resemble those seen in the prewar days in the Netherlands East Indies.

Among the tourist sights will be the ancient ruins of Guerenguela, the ancient city of Palenque, supposedly abandoned in the Twelfth Century, the Big Tree Forest and the notable Wonder Water Caves, near Campeche City.

Eliot Savings Elects Officers

At the annual meeting of the Eliot Savings Bank the following were elected:

President, Frank D. Littlefield; Vice-Presidents, Alfred P. Emmons, Judge Albert F. Hayden; Clerk, Walter R. Meins; Trustees for three years, Anselm L. Bacon, Stanley G. Chamberlain, George L. Curtis, William J. Fisher, Laurence K. Hawkins, Edson B. Smith and Henry C. Stone. Lawrence P. Hills of Hills, Oglesby and Devine and George B. Rowlings of Tyler and Reynolds were elected members of the corporation. Theodore S. Thompson was elected assistant treasurer, succeeding William F. Bearse who retired after nearly 50 years of service.

Bell System Earns $2.21 For Quarter

NEW YORK, April 15 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported today that the Bell System had consolidated net income of $41,635,156, equal to $2.21 a share for the three months ended Feb. 29, compared with $44,922,897, or $2.40 a share, for the corresponding period of the previous year.

For the 12 months ended Feb. 29 net income was $175,108,985, equal to $9.34 a share, against $167,867,014, or $8.98 a share, in the previous year.

Walter S. Gifford, president, said the Bell System has on file over 1,000,000 applications for telephone service which cannot be filled immediately because of lack of facilities. The increase in system telephones in service in the March quarter was only 47,000, against 455,000 for the same period last year. Long-distance calls in the first quarter increased 25 per cent over the same months of 1943.

Other earnings statements follow:

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company reports net earnings for the March quarter of $462,534 equal to 63 cents a share, compared with $444,921 or 60 cents a share in the comparable quarter last year.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., reports net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $289,629 equal to 30 cents a common share, compared with $339,164 or 36 cents for the comparable 1943 quarter.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company reports net profit for the 21 months ended March 31 of $1,160,879 equal to $1.29 a share, compared with $1,718,879 or $2.05 for the year ended in 1943.

Gorham Manufacturing Company and wholly owned subsidiaries show net profit for the year ended Jan. 31 of $479,316 equal to $2.46 a capital share compared with $619,339 or $3.18 a share reported for the preceding year.

International Metal Industries, Ltd., reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $811,643 equal to $2.26 a share on combined class "A" and "B" common stocks after preferred dividend requirements, compared with $706,894 or $1.83 on combined common shares in 1942.

M. A. Hanna Company, coal and iron ore mining and shipping firm, reports consolidated net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $843,413 equal to 67 cents a common share, compared with $854,056 or 68 cents in the comparable 1943 quarter.

Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation and subsidiaries report net profit of $820,556 for 1943, or $5.11 a share, against $727,906, or $4.53 a share, for 1942.

Volume of Freight Carloadings Gains Slightly in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 789,324 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 8.

This was an increase of 1,799 cars, or 0.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 305 cars, or 0.03 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 24,772 cars, or 3.0 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last Wk	Prec Wk	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	375,770	Dec 7,987	Dec 5,647
Less-than-carlot mdse.	108,604	Dec 401	* 9,085
Coal	168,647	* 2,813	Dec 5,184
Grain and Grain products	40,117	Dec 993	Dec 1,842
Livestock	14,182	Dec 277	* 417
Forest products	45,741	* 4,622	* 3,082
Ore	21,310	* 3,866	* 114
Coke	14,953	* 156	* 280

*Increase

Appropriation for Alaskan Oil Exploration Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—The region of the North Pole may become "the crossroads of the world," Representative Plumley (R) of Vermont, told the House in urging approval of a $1,000,000 appropriation for exploration of petroleum reserves in Alaska.

Mr. Plumley said international commerce of the future promises to depend upon direct transport between the United States, Canada, Russia and China using the North Pole region.

"The evidence is convincing that indigenous oil sources of great value await only to be developed," in Alaska, he said.

The appropriation was included in the $32,000,000,000 Naval supply bill before the House.

The area to be surveyed embraces about 35,000 square miles bordering the Arctic Ocean in the vicinity of Point Barrow, and extending inland about 130 miles.

Gold Seen Taking Firm Place In World Monetary System

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The place of goal in the modern economy continues to be a subject of dispute among the learned and rather a mystery to the layman. The former write treatises about its permanently lost place in the monetary world or predict its comeback; the latter wonder why the law says you can't carry any of it in your pocket despite the fact that there's so much of it in the nation's vaults.

Perhaps the adherence to the gold standard was a fetish and became outmoded as industrialization grew apace. At least the leading nations felt it was a straitjacket, too rigid and inhuman in its application, and they threw it off. It worked well enough when economies were simpler, when gold supply was more widely distributed or less concentrated, and when no unusual long-continued strains were placed upon it. As it was, there occurred considerable managing by bankers, especially in London, to supplement the so-called automatic functions of gold. Credits, loans, other devices helped maintain international equilibrium.

Seek More Stable Base

With the demise of the simonpure gold standard, people began to say that gold was on the way out. It would only be good for trinkets and filling teeth. Experts began to argue for a commodity dollar, based on wheat, or on an aggregate of consumable products. The United States was regarded as a dupe, in paying $35 an ounce for gold, a boost of 69 per cent. It was holding the bag. Foreigners hastened to get rid of their yellow metal for a big price. Hitler and Mussolini said gold was done for. In 1934 United States revoked the famous gold clause. Citizens were forced to swap their gold counters for paper currency. U. S. accumulated nearly $23 billion in gold, 60 per cent of the world's total.

But today, gold still glistens or glisters, if you will, and not only to the eye of milady. Demand for it has risen to such pitch in India, Turkey, and Egypt that prices have soared to the equivalent of over $70 an ounce, or double the American Treasury's fixed price of $35. Of course, these are black market prices, but they arise out of apprehension that paper currencies are not to be relied upon in times of war or financial upheaval. Gold, which has been pushed off its pedestal in the Occident, is still firmly cherished as an incorruptible store of value in the Orient.

Nations Desire Gold

Nor is China afraid that gold is finished. Her Finance Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung, declared recently that his Government would use $200,000,000 in gold bought from the United States to stabilize prices, absorb idle capital and so strengthen the Chinese dollar. Latin America, too, is convinced that gold will play a leading part in the postwar economy. Its leading countries have built up funds in gold and exchange aggregating $3,000,000,000, a great deal of it coming from the U. S. gold hoard. In Europe the neutrals are adding to their holdings, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, Spain acquiring in toto about $1 billion since the war began.

Even the dictators are convinced that the yellow metal will retain its historic appeal. Hitler's slaves carefully shepherded Italy's gold reserves of $120,000,000 through the Brenner Pass last month. He earlier seized all that had not been spirited away of the gold stock of Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania, loot reputedly valued at $1 billion.

The purport of the foregoing is not to prove that the economists who speak of gold as an incompetent base for money are wrong. It is rather to point out that any hard and fast predictions can come to naught. It does not appear likely that there will be stabilization of exchange rates divorced from gold. Treasury spokesmen report that the Russian and British monetary experts who have been conferring with United States officials are now more favorable to the American view of the international institution proposed which calls for a gold-based fund of $5 billion, the value of the new accounting currency to be permanently fixed in gold.

Has Potency as Money Base

Whether the Keynes or the White-Morgenthau plan prevails, or even the dollar sterling standard proposed by Leon Fraser, it is perfectly evident that gold is not a gone goose, but a very active and desired metal. Some quarters feel that placing gold in circulation again would be a decidedly beneficial move.

That the present Administration is looking to a continuation of the potency of gold need hardly be stressed, but if evidence were needed it can be seen from the permission granted by the WPB to two California gold producers to resume limited production to meet maintenance costs. Several score small gold mines have already been allowed to resume operations. It is interesting to note that United States gold output in 1943 sank to the lowest since 1848, the year gold was discovered in California. Last year's output was estimated by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics at 1,400,000 ounces. This compares with the 1,935,000-ounce output in 1849, the first full year of production.

United States has been losing gold steadily since October, 1941, when the American gold hoard hit $22,800,000,000. A year ago it was down to $22,500,000,000 and on April 13, 1944, it stood at $21,479,000,000. This decline is due in part to Lend-Lease which requires no near-term settlement on balances and to heavier imports due to purchases of raw materials, chiefly from Latin America. Foreign central banks have also built up their accounts in United States in the last two years, the total gold earmarked for foreign account at the end of 1943 being $3,477,400,000, largest on record.

Thus, foreign gold reserves are steadily being built up, though still in a comparatively small way, indicating that the desired goal of a redistribution of the world's precious metal stocks is now under way. It appears entirely likely that this trend will continue in 1944. The growing evidence of the esteem in which gold is held by individuals in so many parts of the world should encourage officials to give it a better working function in their consideration of international money needs.

Sharp Rise Shown In Opening of New Soft Coal Mines

NEW YORK (AP)—New bituminous coal mines are being opened in the United States at the rate of one every three days, the Bituminous Coal Institute reported.

Harry M. Vawter, director of the institute said 123 new mines in 20 states were opened in 1943, adding 26,497,500 tons a year to the nation's potential bituminous output.

"Although this development has been spurred by the wartime demand for coal," Mr. Vawter said, "it is significant that two thirds of the new properties required investments so large that they could be justified only by the owners' confidence in coal's future."

In this category he placed the 78 new "deep" mines which involve building of miles of underground tunnels and railroads and some of the larger "strip" mines requiring huge power shovels to bring coal to the surface.

The 78 deep mines were estimated to have a production capacity of 15,352,500 tons a year.

Thirty-two of the "strip" or surface mines represent a new departure in mining practice, Mr. Vawter reported. Coal deposits in mountains of West Virginia and Pennsylvania are being reached by stripping away the surface through use of equipment formerly used in road building. The institute said that bulldozers, power shovels and road scrapers, some of which helped to build the Alcan Highway to Alaska, are now digging coal which could not be reached by ordinary mining methods.

It was estimated that 5,718,000 tons of coal were stripped from West Virginia mountains last year by these methods, and the production in 1944 may reach 9,000,000 tons.

Newspapers Cut Use Of Paper 14.9 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Newspapers cut their use of paper last month 14.9 per cent under consumption in March of 1943 and 22 per cent under usage in March of 1941, figures reported to the American Newspaper Publishers Association indicated.

Those were the percentage declines for the 525 papers which use 75 per cent of the nation's total newsprint and report to the A. N. P. A. Tonnage for March was 201,708, against 237,111 in the same month last year and 258,518 in March of 1941.

Reporting newspapers used 578,885 tons in the first quarter, a decrease of 13.9 per cent from last year and of 18.2 per cent from 1941, base year for newsprint consumption restrictions.

Estimated total use in March was 268,944 tons and for the first quarter 771,847 tons.

At the end of March newspapers had about 48 days' supply of paper, compared with 54 days' supply at the end of February.

On Nat'l Tool Board

Above: Gordon Lefebvre, president and general manager of Cooper-Bessemer Corporation, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and (below) Fred V. Gardner, head of the management consulting firm of Fred V. Gardner & Associates of Milwaukee, elected directors of the National Tool Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Reserve Redefines Rule for Banks On Absorbing Fees

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has redefined a hotly disputed section of its "regulation Q" to hold that no violation is involved if banks absorb check cashing fees "solely as a matter of operating efficiency where the cost of passing them back would exceed the amount of the charges."

Heretofore forbidden by the board on the grounds that absorption of such exchange charges constitutes payment of interest on demand deposits the practice purportedly has been widespread among small southern banks not members of the par clearing system.

The board cautioned in its new ruling, however, that an understanding or agreement "to absorb the charges as compensation for the use of the depositor's funds" would constitute a violation.

Legislation to nullify the board's original ruling banning all absorptions has passed the House and is awaiting Senate action.

Union Oil's Discoveries Increase Total Reserves

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Although above ground stocks of the Union Oil Company decreased almost 5,000,000 barrels during 1943, a development program in Louisiana, Texas and Kansas discovered enough oil to offset 1943 production and increase total reserves over 20,000,000 barrels, its president, Reese H. Taylor, told shareholders at their annual meeting.

Of total capital expenditures during the year of $24,000,000, he said, almost $17,000,000 went into new refinery equipment.

Eastern District's Daily Production Of Aircraft Material $41,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An indication of the vastness of America's wartime aircraft production program was revealed here when it was estimated by Colonel Don L. Hutchins, district supervisor, that about $41,000,000 worth of aircraft material a day was being produced under supervision of the Eastern Procurement District of the Army Air Forces.

"Amounting to an equivalent of $25.50 daily for every inhabitant of Manhattan, this aggregated more than $15,000,000,000 last year," Colonel Hutchins said. "Such is the importance of these Eastern industries that no airplane of the A. A. F. can go into the air anywhere without at least certain parts having been manufactured in this district."

The Eastern district includes the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and operates area offices in Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Newark and New Haven in addition to its New York headquarters.

In point of dollar volume spent and production achieved, Colonel Hutchins added, the division is the largest of six such districts administered by material command headquarters at Wright Field.

Others are in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Atlanta and Witchita, and are vital units in what is today the world's biggest business, having more than 400,000 individual aeronautical items under its jurisdiction.

Construction Activity Continues to Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—Construction activity recorded its sixth consecutive quarterly decline in the first three months of 1944, the Commerce Department reported. The drop was attributed to reduced military, naval, and publicly financed construction.

Building activity, estimated at $940,000,000 in the period ended March 31, was 28 per cent below the previous quarter and 60 per cent under the corresponding period of 1943.

Aside from seasonal influences, the department said the level of activity is unlikely to change much during the rest of the year.

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SEC Approves Trustees Plan For Assoc. Gas

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved the reorganization of the Associated Gas & Electric System, subject of bankruptcy proceedings in Federal District Court of New York since 1940.

Under the compromise plan, submitted last June by trustees for Associated Gas & Electric Corporation and Associated Gas & Electric Company, the companies will be joined in a surviving corporation to receive the bankruptcy assets and serve as top holding company for operating utilities.

Await Creditors' Approval

The plan is a "proposed solution of a maze of litigation in which the apparent priorities and their purported bases in the system history have been attacked," the SEC opinion said. It must be approved by the District Court before it is submitted to creditors for acceptance or rejection. Final court confirmation is dependent on creditors' approval.

Ageco had less than $7,000,000 assets when it came under Howard C. Hopson's control in 1922. By 1929, it controlled a billion dollar system through purchases or exchanges of securities in a period of inflated market prices, according to the SEC. Asquisitions were paid for by the issuance of mass quantities of Ageco securities, including 20 classes of stock and debt, each sub-divided into several series.

Ageco's only important assets, according to its records, consisted of subordinated debt and all the common stock of Agecorp.

The only securities receiving priority under the plan are $8,000,000 of Agecorp 8 per cent bonds, due 1940. The surviving company will issue new 4½ per cent debentures and $5 par value common stock to participating security holders of the old companies, borrowing $7,500,000 from banks to furnish cash.

Details of the Plan

Holders of the "8s of '40" will be paid $102.56 plus 4 per cent interest for each $100 principal amount. Other participating security holders will receive common stock as follows: Six-and-a-half shares for each $100 of Agecorp debentures, due 1973; about three shares for Agecorp debentures due 1978; about two-and-a-half for Ageco fixed interest debentures and about two for Ageco sinking fund debentures due 1983 and 1986. General creditors will receive 2.14 shares for each $100 claim allowed by district court.

Ageco convertible debenture certificates will be given slightly more than one share for each $100 of principal and one half for $100 of Ageco's convertible obligations, due 2002, preferred stock and preference stock in the hands of "original holders"—those who converted debenture certificates into their present holdings.

Combined assets of the companies are estimated by the commission to be between $70,000,000 and $100,000,000. Initial capitalization of the new company will be $52,400,000. Security claims and debts against the system total $417,643,635.

Putnam Fund Increases Holdings of Rail Securities

Rail holdings of The George Putnam Fund were increased last quarter. As of March 31 the Fund had approximately 25 per cent of total assets invested in rail bonds and stocks as compared with 20.5 per cent at the year end. Of this total less than half consists of common stocks and defaulted bonds, the balance being made up of selected interest-paying bonds, preferred and guaranteed stocks.

Total assets of the fund increased to a new high of $8,840,000 as of March 31 compared with $7,965,000 on Dec. 31, 1943, and $7,112,000 a year ago.

Net asset value per share was $13.57 on March 31 as compared with $13.06 at the year end and $12.73 on March 31, 1943.

Liberty Aircraft Buys Own Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Liberty Aircraft Products Corp. reported it had acquired from Gruman Aircraft Engineering Corp. 56,468 shares of its common stock which the latter had bought for $338,808 in 1940.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

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Why Not Gardens of Their Own? For Each Child A Plot for Easy Flowers and Vegetables

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the shaded terrace of her suburban home, Elizabeth Goodale and I busily knitted, chatting meanwhile of this and that. Suddenly around the corner of the house, came her six-year-old daughter, Susan, clad in blue overalls and dragging a miniature spade in one hand, while the other clutched a small watering pot. There was a gleam in her eye, and she seemed to be heading for her mother's choicest flower border.

"Better keep an eye on her," I said.

"Oh, I don't have to any more," laughed Elizabeth. "She's on the way to her own garden on the other side of the hedge. Rodney and I decided this spring that the children were old enough to have garden plots of their own—yes, Rodney, Jr., though he is only four, has his garden, too. I will show you these plots later, but I think first you will be interested to hear how successfully this plan has solved several summer problems in child training."

I well knew how difficult it had been in the past to keep these youngsters and their playmates—to say nothing of a dog or two—out of the beautiful beds and borders that were the pride and joy of my friends; for both Elizabeth and her husband are ardent gardeners. Naturally, the more colorful the garden, the greater the temptation to trespass.

Interest and Respect

"Instead of continually watching and reprimanding them," Elizabeth continued, "we decided to let our children have flowers of their own that they can pick. And of course they have much more interest in and respect for something achieved through their own efforts; and this respect will extend to flowers in general. Since their playmates gather where Sue and Rod are—in their own gardens now—the problem of outside children has been solved. And the garden idea seems to be catching on in the neighborhood; for several mothers have told me that their children have been demanding gardens of their own, 'just like Sue and Rod.'"

A bit later we sauntered through the hedge to inspect the little plots. And I must confess I was surprised at what I saw. Even four-year-old Rodney's showed interest and care. True, in both gardens might be found a tomato plant and a petunia flourishing side by side, or perhaps a lusty bean plant or stalk of corn in the midst of the nasturtiums; for the children had been given free rein, with no "must nots" from the parents. Whatever they wanted to put into their gardens, they could.

First, Elizabeth told me, she purchased for each of the children a set of small but sturdy garden tools, explaining carefully their use. And, of course, the plots—each about six feet square—were spaded, fertilized and made ready for planting. A little advice in the choice of seeds had also been necessary, to select varieties that would flourish in spite of adversity—nasturtiums, for instance, which will survive digging up to see if they have sprouted, and zinnias, calendulas, and bachelor buttons. And this first year, guidance in planting the various sizes of seeds was needed.

Pansies Are a "Must"

Each little plot was edged with pansies and English daisies, which their mother had bought for them, along with her own, and which they had set out quite by themselves, after watching how mother did it. She also invited them to help themselves to seedlings thinned from her own garden, and they had done so generously.

"And how they watched for the first sign of a sprout!" laughed Elizabeth. "Indeed, the day after we had tucked the seeds in the rows, I saw them anxiously scrutinizing the plots. When the little green shoots actually did prick through—well, you can perhaps imagine the squeals of excitement with which I was dragged to the scene! And I was quite as thrilled as they. Really I felt almost guilty that we hadn't started them gardening even sooner, for they have missed just that much happiness.

"Not only are the children constructively occupied, but gardening is making them observing and resourceful, too. For instance, I saw Sue, one hot day, busily carrying small, flat stones to her garden. I said nothing, and later she asked me to come and see her path, 'like Mrs. Lockwood's.' She had gone to a neighbor's on an errand and had noticed the stepping-stones in the garden. Of course, Sue's little stones were simply placed on top of the ground; but she had caught the idea of making her plot more attractive.

"And what a proud day it was when the children brought to me their first gay blossoms, clutched tightly in moist and dirty little hands! I placed the flowers, just as they came, in two little vases—one on my desk, the other on my bedside table. I think I felt even happier than the children, for I saw in these flowers so much more than just nasturtiums and cornflowers!"

Chicago Park District

It is never too soon to begin teaching the children the joys of gardening. But to capture their interest you will need to give each one a plot of his own. They will probably have a mixture of flowers and vegetables, but this will help awaken an enthusiasm for growing things that can be guided later into actively sharing in your own cherished flower borders and in the family Victory Garden, too. Be sure that the very small child raises only easy things—radishes and onion sets, pansy plants and English daisies; for a child who is just beginning can't wait long for results.

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: Is there any authority for using "presently" to mean "now"? It is frequently so used of late. A recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor contained two articles in one of which "presently" clearly was used to mean "now," and the other . . . .

Answers: I wish you had given the examples from the two articles you mentioned in your letter. They might help us to answer more specifically. There is, however, a use of *presently* which might be the one you saw. It suggests immediacy or nearness, the synonyms being closely, directly, by necessity, consequently. Webster gives as examples of this meaning: "This matter presently concerns you," and "It does not presently follow." This is Webster's No. 4 meaning for *presently*. The first meaning, *in actual presence*, is obsolete; the second, meaning *now*, is dialectal. The use in Matt. 21:19 meaning *immediately, forthwith*, is also dialectal now. The best known current use means: shortly, soon, before long, by and by, after a while. He will be here presently. This and the rather concise use meaning *directly, closely*, described above, are the two you will find in correct modern English today.

Write the Education Editor

Through the Editor's Window

Discipline, Obedience, Co-operation

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The concern reported in the Soviet press as felt in Russia over the misbehavior of Russian children in theaters, parks and elsewhere and over "the rise of juvenile delinquency" seems all too familiar to the rest of us in the Britain-U. S. A.-Russia trio. Of course the war is cited as chief cause, and naturally so. Disrupted homes, working mothers, money too plentiful in the pockets of youthful workers, and a general unrest that even we grown-ups feel, are among the understandable reasons for our difficulties. Teen-age clubs and community-wide programs of summer recreation and constructive activities are important answers to the problem. Another answer, which has emerged steadily and surely, is that we all—old and young—need to get a better understanding of such ideas as discipline, obedience, and co-operation.

The old-fashioned word "discipline" which has never lost its beauty or its cousinship with "disciple," is being newly appreciated. The school, the home, the community are speaking it with something like reverence. The magazine "Childhood Education," official organ of the Association for Childhood Education, is devoting each issue this year to a discussion and examination of discipline as both a practice and as an aim in education. The issues, rich in practical helps and in detailed reports of actual teaching, are on such subjects as the discipline of world citizenship, of developing perspective, of finding self, of giving and receiving affection, of work, of group participation, of making choices. Abundant food for thought in the mere listing!

* * *

There is a tendency today to seek a scapegoat for what seem to us now to be our failures of the past two decades in bringing up children. At present it is popular to blame most of them on "progressive education." This is to lack the historical viewpoint, to fail to see the wood for the trees. Progressive education did not so much form as express the viewpoint of an age. Its contributions have been notable. No more wrongs were done in its name than were probably done in the name of any other forward looking movement. Much good has been done which will eventually be recognized.

One of the great services it has rendered is to point clearly to the differences between right discipline and the false restraint too often ordering little children about in the name of discipline. Children of an earlier day were sometimes little understood, cruelly beaten, and forced into an adult mold. Obeying was often confused with mere conforming. To the sound progressive educator discipline has always been self-discipline, and true obedience of the heart accepted as a means toward it. It is a mental quality inseparable from an active, willing co-operation for the good of the group. It is not the dictatorship of a physically strong adult over a small child, based on fear and enforced by the storm trooper Arbitrary Punishment. It is a building up of the habit of intelligent obedience, enlightened co-operation, and wise self-control. It is not alone for children. Parent, teacher, and child all need to cultivate it.

* * *

In the shift from the other and false kind of "discipline" which had in it the elements of bondage, not true freedom, there were some failures, for the very language of the new discipline, the discipline we think Paul the Apostle would have recognized, was unfamiliar, and teachers and parents had to learn it along with the children. But much was accomplished, and will in the end be seen. Pointing out a scapegoat seems to be an activity typical of our time. Progressive education is an easy one because it has always been so widely misinterpreted and so inadequately understood.

Discipline, obedience, co-operation, rightly conceived and carried out, are habits worth sacrificing for to build up in our homes, schools, and communities. But we have only to look at the Nazi ideology to realize that they can be gravely misused. To insist that we must have them is not to cure the misbehavior of children, Soviet, British or American. We must understand better what we mean by each of the three, and find the means, in every walk of life, every moment of the day, to practice building them into the thinking of our children and ourselves.

Preparing a Little Child for a New Experience

The Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many times have you engaged a girl to stay with your three-to-five-year-old child, or arranged for him to stay with a neighbor while you go shopping or keep an evening dinner appointment only to be faced with leaving the house with his loud wails of protest ringing in your ear? From my experience I have found that advance preparation will pave the way for a harmonious experience instead of an unhappy one for all concerned in this and other instances.

The tears are often caused by the child's lack of understanding of the arrangements made. When he is hurriedly told of them just before mother leaves the house or as he is hustled into his wraps and taken to the neighbor's before he has time to comprehend all the why's and wherefore's, the loud wails may well be due more to a feeling of frustration than to merely "missing his mother." As any parent knows, children of this age want their questions answered.

One day we told our four-year-old David of a dance we planned to attend the following evening, and told him we had asked Dorothy from across the street to come and stay with him while mother and daddy were gone. The first pleas of "don't go, Mommy" soon gave way to "what's a dance?" "Why do people dance?" "When will you come home?" and the like. By informing him a day in advance I had adequate time to answer all his questions. I also compared his Halloween party for the children to the dancing party for grown-ups, and made other explanations to help him understand why he couldn't go to the grown-up party. I also encouraged him to expect fun with Dorothy when she came to stay with him. When time came for us actually to depart the next evening our young David was happy we could go to the "grown-up party" and waved us a smiling good-bye.

There have been many other times when this advance preparation of the child's thought has proved to be valuable in helping David adjust his behavior to new situations. If he knows ahead of time that we are having dinner guests, knows who they are and why they are coming, and has been given a cheerful and tactful review of what is expected of small boys as far as table manners and conversation are concerned, and if he is warned that perhaps the usual bedtime story will have to be omitted or read before company comes, we discovered that the tendency to "show off" before company is to a great degree replaced by a sense of ease and understanding obedience.

Preparation cannot be summed up in the glibly uttered warning, "Now, David, you be a good boy or mother will have to spank." The phrase "Be a good boy" is much too general. For instance, when we have a dinner invitation where David is included and our host and hostess have a small child of two years, we give the preliminary precaution, "David, you must remember that little Bobbie is much smaller than you, and if he takes away the toy you have chosen to play with, or if he pushes you, or does anything you do not like, you must remember to be always loving and take care of him. You must be sure not to take his toys away from him, and if he is naughty it is his mother and not you who will correct him. Then you will have lots of fun with even such a little playmate." Such specific preparation actually forestalls much friction between children of different ages.

* * *

When we plan to have David go to bed at his usual time while we spend the evening visiting with our host and hostess, we find it important to tell him about it beforehand and perhaps have a familiar toy or blanket to tuck in with him.

At present we are expecting a new brother or sister for David, and his grandmother is coming from another city to stay with him while mother is away for a few days. We are preparing him the best we can for the future adjustment of sharing his parents and for the larger proportion of time that will be given to the new baby. He anticipates with joy the fact that he will be able to warm the bottle for baby and save mother many steps each day. We are also talking now about the happy days he will have with his grandmother, how she will play with him and read to him, and how he must keep her from being lonesome all day. We are "preparing" grandmother, too, and have tucked away a new color book and crayons for the times when she might need some supplementary material for her unaccustomed charge.

Of course, it is not possible to foresee every circumstance and adjustment a child will be called upon to meet, but by supplementing the principles of obedience, unselfishness, fearlessness, etc., with intelligent advance preparation in specific instances as far as we are able, we find his sense of bewilderment being replaced by intelligent obedience and smoother and more natural behavior reactions. We have fewer of those embarrassing moments which usually end with the apology, "I just can't imagine what has happened to my child today, I've never seen him act like this before!"

Gertrude Petteys

Acting in Plays Important Aid In Teaching Blind Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With the aim of brightening up the whole school program for blind children, the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y., has been carrying on a three-year educational enterprise which it has supervised across the country. This work, known as the Dramatic Arts Project, utilized the educational values latent in play production, and shaped them to the special needs of the sightless student. Now that it has been brought to 30 schools for the blind from coast to coast, individually coached 909 blind children, and trained 208 teachers to carry on dramatic instruction as an integral part of the school curriculum, officials of the Foundation feel that their project has made a forward step in educational methods for the blind.

The direction of a play offers the teacher many opportunities to correct in an unobtrusive way undesirable habits of posture, standing, walking and speaking, and the blind student in carrying out the role adopts the accepted behavior patterns. In addition, by participating in plays, the sightless student gains poise, initiative, and a mental alertness and stimulation which carries over into his other studies.

Before Launching

Before launching the project which was aided by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, M. C. Migel, president of the American Foundation for the Blind, personally financed a summer training course for teachers at Monroe, N. Y., during which the character actress, Ruth Vivian, worked out an adaptation of regular stage techniques for the special needs of young blind actors. The Foundation then sent out three professional dramatic coaches to conduct a five-week intensive course in each school they visited, the course to include the production of a full-length play for senior students, a one-act play for junior students, and lecture and laboratory work for faculty members in the basic phases of dramaturgy.

Since the object of all education for the blind is to enable them to function as nearly as possible like average people, the Foundation decided that all aspects of dramatic production should be presented to them in the usual manner, with no detail of costume, scenery or "props" omitted. This proved educational all along the line. As one coach reported:

"The enthusiasm of these children when they discover windows of the stage set that actually open, fireplaces with andirons and logs, and especially when they don their costumes and hear the jingle of bells on a jester's tunic, or feel the swirl of a hoop skirt, is a joy to behold. No detail of ruffles, epaulettes or pantalettes escapes them."

Correlated With Other Work

One aspect of its project which the American Foundation for the Blind considers as highly important was that in many schools it correlated the work of other departments in the same institutions. In the school at Staunton, Va., Batavia, N. Y., and Vancouver, Wash., teachers of shop work undertook to build the scenery as training for their boys. In Arizona, a girls' sewing class did much of the sewing on the costumes, and in Colorado the students acted as property men. The final course of the Foundation's project is now in progress at the Kansas State School for the Blind, Kansas City.

F. F. B.

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Sports News

Multnomah Club Takes Swim Lead

OAKLAND, Calif., April 15 (AP)—The Multnomah Club of Portland, Ore., went into the second day of the National A. A. U. women's senior swimming and diving championships today with two champions and leading in team points, 14 to 5, over its nearest rival, the St. George Dragon Club of Brooklyn.

Brenda Helser, 19, of the Portland Club coached by Jack Cody, won the 100-yard freestyle championship in 1:00.9, defeating Ann Curtis, Crystal Palace Plunge, San Francisco; Marie Corridon and Marilyn Sahner, both of the Women's Swimming Association of New York.

In the 300-yard individual medley, four laps each of breaststroke, backstroke and freestyle, Nancy Merki, Multnomah Club, won the championship by a length from Joan Pogle, Riviera Club, Indianapolis, Ind., defending titlist; Suzanne Zimmerman, Multnomah Club, and Florence Schmidt, Women's Swimming Association. Miss Merki's time was 4:02.1.

Anne Ross, St. George Dragon Club, retained her one-meter diving championship by defeating Zoe Ann Olsen, Pasadena Club, Pasadena, Calif.; Dorothy Ziegler, Multnomah Club, and Beverly Potts, Athens Athletic Club, Oakland. Miss Ross' point score was 124.9 with Miss Olsen piling up 108.47.

Point standings: Multnomah 14; St. George Dragon Club 5; Women's Swimming Association 4, and Pasadena Club, Crystal Palace Plunge of San Francisco, and Riviera Club 3 points each.

Feature events on today's program were the 100-yard backstroke, the 400-yard freestyle relay, 220-yard breaststroke and the 440-yard freestyle.

Total Entry List For BAA Marathon May Approach 100

The entry list for the 48th annual B. A. A. Marathon, to be held next Wesnesday, April 19, jumped to 55 yesterday with the announcement of 17 new entries. Present indications point to this year's list being between 75 and 100 entries, which is a remarkable turnout when one considers that the vast majority of Marathoners are now in the service of their country.

The top entry announced was Gerard Cote of Montreal P. Q., winner of the B. A. A. race in 1940 and 1942. In 1940 he establishel a new record for the course when he covered the distance in 2h. 28m. 28 3-5s., only to have Joe Smith better the mark in 1942 with a 2h. 26m. 51 1-5s. performance. Last year Cote's time was 2h. 28m. 25 4-5s. Cote finished seventh in 1937, fourth in 1941 and was sixth in 1942. The Canadian flyer is in fine condition, having done considerable snowshoe racing during the winter months and is primed for the acid test on Wednesday. It is his ambition to be the first Canadian to win the B. A. A. Classic three times. The only other Canadian to win the event two years in a row is Jack Caffery back in 1900 and 1901.

Other entries announced included:

Charles B. Braderson, Norfolk Y. M. A.; Henry LeSage, North Medford Club; Carmon Phillips, Highland, New York; Bruno Mazzeo, South Portland, Maine; Milton T. Craig, Jr., Norfolk Y. M. A.; William C. Morrell, Norfolk, Y. M. A.; Jacob Dyer, Providence, Rhode Island; Carl F. Mahroney, North Medford Club; Artin N. Black, Jacob Schiff Center, Bronx, N. Y.; George Daniel, Walpole; George M. E. Gasper, Mitchell A. A., Philadelphia, Pa.; Jack Kashishian, Mitchell A. A., Philadelphia, Pa.; Carlos M. Whitlock, Sr., Adams, Mass.; Louis Young, North Medford Club; Stephen Lamberis, Lynn, Mass., and Theodore Vogel, N. T. S., Sampson, N. Y. the Junior A. A. U. 10,000 meters champion.

Charley Barrett Not Far Behind Al Javery, Tobin

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the Braves and Red Sox are in the midst of a city series at Fenway Park this frosty week end, Bob Coleman's chief concern is getting a pitching staff, or a reasonable facsimile thereof, ready for the opening of the regular National League season. Thus, it can be reported on good authority that he has made rapid strides in that direction during the last two days.

What brought about the almost optimistic (by wartime standards) change in the Braves' mound picture was the arrival of that conversational red-head from the shores of the blue Pacific, Charley Barrett.

Played Sundays

"I'm ready!" Barrett announced as he stepped into the Braves' dugout early yesterday afternoon, then proceeded to prove it by throwing about 20 minutes of fast batting practice.

Red, it seems, has been playing ball all winter in his native Hollywood, proving that the sun must have shined a few times out that way, despite radio rumors to the contrary.

"I really started getting in shape about the time the Braves reported at Wallingford," Barrett told me after his turn on the mound, as perspiration rolled down his freckled neck. "I went out every day and ran a mile or two. But before that I had been playing ball every Sunday all through the winter. Played centerfield and first base. Of course, sometimes it wasn't much more than scrub ball, but it helped keep me in shape."

Nate Andrews, who had been listening in on the conversation, asked at this point: "How did you hit?"

"How did I hit!" shot back Barrett. "How did Ruth hit? I hit good, of course, just like I always do!"

To which all within hearing added loud guffaws.

Javery Ready

However, with Barrett obviously about ready to step in and pitch nine innings, Coleman's mound stock has risen sharply. Instead of the two starters he had when the club reached the Hub late Wednesday evening, he now has three. Al Javery and Jim Tobin are ready for the inaugural series with the Giants, which opens at the Polo Grounds next Tuesday.

Javery flashed his "I'm ready!" signal by holding the Red Sox to six scattered hits, all singles, in the first seven innings yesterday. He would have had a shutout except for an infield error. Tobin went after the Sox this afternoon at Fenway. Coleman may give Barrett a few innings tomorrow.

Emmett O'Neill, in his final preseason warmup, was pounded for three runs by the Braves, but the lanky right-hander looked free and easy, and his control was all right. Joe Cronin probably will go through with his original plan and start him against the Yankees here next Tuesday.

* * *

Briefs. . . . Bob Johnson's two-run double in the ninth was the blow which beat the Braves in the series opener, 6-5. . . . It developes that Cronin's secret weapon is little Eddie Lake. . . . Eddie relief pitched yesterday after very little warmup, fanned Nieman and Kluttz in the ninth and got Farrell on a pop-up to Wietelmann. . . . In days like these, Joe will have to give such pinch pitching serious consideration. . . . Roland Gladu has good power to left field, an unusual twist in the career of a lefty batter. . . . Tommy Holmes led off with five hits, one of them a triple. . . . George Metkovich prefers the outfield to first base, but the boy is willing to give the infield berth a good try "if it will help the club."

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—College football coaches (at least some of them) are coming around to the idea that it's time to unfreeze both the rules and their associations before the pros take advantage of this wartime hibernation to assume gridiron leadership . . . Lou Little, who is heading a campaign to eliminate such obvious abuses as the offside kick-off, reports numerous responses favoring more activity by the coaches. . . . As he explains it: "If football is as important for training as they tell us it is, why shouldn't we be active in all branches?" . . . Lou thinks the restoration of the tee would improve kickoffs, but Rev. Arnold Fenton, the booting expert, isn't so sure it's necessary. . . . The difference is mostly psychological, the reverend maintains; the kids have trouble lifting the ball when one end touches the ground. . . . Anybody who ever topped a brassie shot after making a good drive can understand that.

* * *

Emery Hresko, Detroit pitcher—when Scout Wish Egan signed this 17-year-old, "Jim," (that's the English version of Hungarian "Emery") took part of the bonus and paid off a mortgage on the family bungalow in Flint, Mich., his home town. . . . When Manager Steve O'Neill of the Tigers tried him out, Steve said: "I caught Feller and when I first caught Hresko I couldn't help but think of the day Bob fanned eight Cardinals in three innings. Hresko isn't as fast, but he's got plenty of speed and a better curve than Feller had when he first came up." . . . Enough said.

* * *

During the N. C. A. A. swimming meet at Yale, Starter Ed Kennedy gave the usual warning about firing a recall shot in case of a poor start in the 220. . . . The start was bad but the six swimmers failed to heed the second shot. Ed fired three more and all but one of the swimmers halted. . . . A spectator, awakened by the barrage, turned to Dan Mulvey of the New Haven Register and asked why the sixth man kept on splashing ahead. . . . "Heck," replied Dan without cracking a smile, "Kennedy must have missed him."

* * *

The Great Lakes Naval Station's Negro baseball team, headed by John Wright, a 30-game winner for the Homestead Greys last year, has joined the Midwest Servicemen's League. . . . Salvador Hernandez, the Cuban catcher who jumped the Milwaukee Brewers to play in the Mexican League, wants to return now that Rogers Hornsby has quit the Vera Cruz club. . . . The eastern intercollegiate tennis championships, to be held at Elizabeth, N. J., in June, will have a women's division for the first time. Rollins College (Fla.) already has entered a team that includes Doris Hart, Betty Rosenquist, and Lillian Lopaus.

Mal Galletta Wins North-South Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15 (AP)—Mal Galletta of St. Albans, L. I., won the 44-year-old North and South amateur golf championship yesterday by defeating George McCallister of Spartanburg, S. C., in a 36-hole final, 8 and 6.

McCallister's tee shots went awry most of the day. Galletta was four up at luncheon. The break came at the 11th hole of the morning round. Galletta had been four up, but had been pulled back to a one hole lead at the 16th tee. Here McCallister's winning streak broke. He topped his second into a bunker and took a six to lose that hole. He also lost the 17th and 18th.

In the afternoon it was a parade. Galletta finally won on the 12th green. He was awarded a $100 war bond. Galletta was tournament medalist.

Dodds Accepts Bid

ANDOVER, Mass., April 15 (AP)—Galloping Gil Dodds, world indoor mile record holder and 1943 Sullivan Award winner, has accepted an invitation to compete in an exhibition mile at the New England prep school track championships at Andover May 20, Frank Di Clemente of Phillips Andover Academy has announced.

Di Clemente said that Dodds' opposition will come from local talent and not from such headliners as Bill Hulse of New York U. and Don Burnham of Dartmouth, who raced him to a world's record of 4:06.4 in Chicago.

BASEBALL—City Series

Fenway Park — Tomorrow 3 P. M.

RED SOX vs. BRAVES

Seats at Fenway Park — Ken. 0531

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

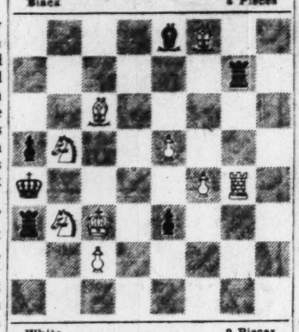
April 15, 1944

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2663

By V. Rosado, San Diego, Calif.

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

4bB2/6r1/2B5/pKt2P3/k4PR1/rKtK1p3/-2P5/8

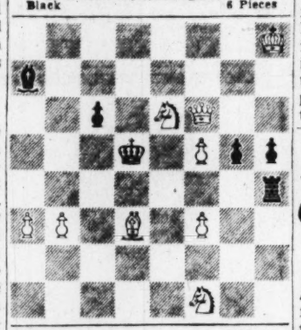
White to play and mate in two

(Atlanta Journal, May 22, 1936. A Grimshaw cross-checker and changed mate.)

Problem No. 2664

By R. Cheney, Washington, D. C.

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

7K/b7/2p1KtQ2/3k1Ppp/7r/PP1B1P2/-8/5Kt2

White to play and mate in three

(First publication. The problem shows "volte-face pawn-bishop interferences plus volte-face bishop-rook interferences.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2661. R(B8)-B6

No. 2662. 1. Q-Kt5 — Q-B3
2. R-K6ch

1. ... — Q-B4
2. Q-Q5ch

1. ... — Q-R3ch
2. R-Kt7ch

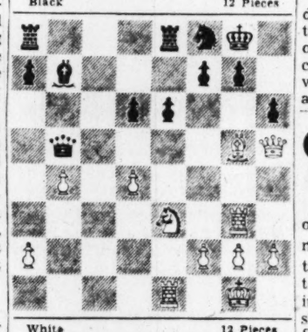
1. ... — Q-B3ch or Q-B5ch
2. R-B7ch

1. ... — threatens
2. Q-Q5ch

End-Game No. 694. White wins: 1 BxP, BxKt; 2 PxB, QxP; 3 BxPch, QxB; 4 Q-R4ch, K-K1; 5 R-Kt3, R-R3; 6 RxQch, RxR; 7 Q-Kt3ch, R-Kt3; 8 QxP and wins.

End-Game No. 695

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(Torre-Lasker, Moscow, 1925. This is the conclusion to the famous game won by the Mexican Carlos Torre from the great Lasker.)

Chess in the Services

The latest Chess Review contains a number of letters from members of the armed forces who find chess a pleasant and stimulating diversion from their military training. From the South Pacific, England, Italy, and many posts in this country, readers write of their enjoyment of the game and the Chess Review's lessons for beginners.

Practice Match

Reuben Fine of Washington, D. C., and Herman Steiner of Los Angeles have been engaged in a practice match in Washington. The result was a win for Fine, 3½-½. Both players will participate in the National Championship just beginning in New York.

Here is the second match game. Fine succeeds in punishing his opponent's aggressive play in the earlier stages.

Catalan Opening

Fine White	Steiner Black	Fine White	Steiner Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 K-R	R-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 R-KKt	Q-B2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26 R-Kt5	R-K
4 P-KKt3	Q-Kt-Q2	27 Q-B2	R-KR
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	28 BxR	Kt-K2
6 B-Q2	B-K2	29 Q-R4	Kt-Kt3
7 Castles	Castles	30 B-B6ch	K-Kt
8 Q-B2	Kt-Kt5	31 B-B	R-K6
9 B-B4	P-QB3	32 QxP	R-K1
10 KKt-Q2	KtxKt	33 Q-Kt8ch	R-K
11 KtxKt	P-KB4	34 QxKtP	R-K8
12 P-B3	P-KKt4	35 Q-Kt8ch	B-K
13 B-K3	P-B5	36 Q-Q8	R-K1
14 B-B2	Kt-B3	37 B-K5	QxPch
15 P-K4	B-Q2	38 B-Kt2	Q-K7
16 QR-K	B-Kt5	39 Q-B1	B-B2
17 KPxP	KPxP	40 Q-B8ch	R-K
18 R-K5	K-R	41 QxP	RxB
19 P-B5	BxKt	42 PxR	QxKP
20 QxB	Kt-Kt	43 Q-Q6	Q-Q5
21 PxP	PxP	44 P-B6	K-Kt2
22 Q-K	R-B2	45 P-B7	Resigns
23 B-R4	Q-KB		

Keres Game

One of the few European tournaments of last year was at Madrid, where Keres outdistanced his Spanish opponents.

In the game below he worked out a win in a highly critical opening and mid-game.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Alonso White	Keres Black	Alonso White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 B-Kt	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 B-B2	P-Kt5
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 R-K	B-QR3
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	19 Q-Q	B-B5
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	20 Kt-K5	BxKt
6 B-Q3	PxP	21 RxB	P-Kt6
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	22 QxP	RxP
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	23 RxR	PxR
9 P-K4	P-B4	24 P-QKt4	Kt-Q4
10 P-K5	PxP	25 B-Kt2	QxQ
11 KtxKtP	PxKt	26 BxQ	R-Q
12 PxKt	Q-Kt3	27 B-R	KtxR
13 PxP	BxP	28 BxKt	R-Q7
14 Q-K2	Castles	Resigns	
15 Castles	Kt-B4		

Two Phillies Called

WILMINGTON, Del., April 15 (AP)—Southpaw Pitcher Al Gerheauser and Infielder Ray Hamrick, two key players in the Philadelphia Phillies' plans for 1944, have received notice to report for pre-induction examinations on April 20.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 14

New York (A) 7, Brooklyn (N) 8, (10 innings).
Chicago (A) 3, Chicago (N) 2.
St. Louis (N) 3, St. Louis (A) 2, called end of fifth.
Detroit (A) 7, Pittsburgh (N) 2.
Boston (A) 6, Boston (N) 5.
Toronto (I) 5, Philadelphia (N) 4.
Philadelphia (A) 8, Curtis Bay (Md.) Coast Guard 5.
Cincinnati (N) 4, Cleveland (A) 0.
Washington (A) 5, Buffalo (I) 2.

Australia Adjusts Manpower In Effort to Boost War Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, April 15—There is surprise here over the fact that Army Minister Francis Michael Forde's statement concerning the reduction of Australian Army strength by 90,000 in the course of the year is being interpreted in the United States as indicating that the Commonwealth's war effort is being slackened.

It is felt that the United States Senators who must have had access to the full facts of Australia's war effort, should have understood that curtailment of new recruits and acceleration of discharges is an inevitable part of the process of keeping up Australia's war effort to the highest pitch.

Far from indicating a diminution on Australia's part in war, these changes are designed to bring about a fuller and more effective use of available men and materials.

Situation Outlined

The plain fact is that the military and civil organization, required to meet the situation which Australia faced in 1941 and 1942, is not the one most suitable for present-day needs.

With the Japanese maneuvering for the chance to invade Australia, it was necessary to assemble the largest possible home defense force. Every possible man was put into service, with the result that the proportion of enlistments to population was one in eight. Only the immediate danger of invasion justified keeping under arms more men than could be supported by the Nation's own resources. Happily those days are gone.

Australia today is facing the problem that has faced all other nations who have been long at war, namely, the need for reshuffling its manpower to make the best allocation between the fighting forces and essential industries.

Canada's home army was reduced by three divisions last September, but her overseas commitments were not modified. Presumably, Canada has found that individuals within those three divisions could be put to work of greater importance to the Allied cause.

Way of Meeting Needs

That is why Mr. Forde has said that readjustment of manpower is the only way of meeting the needs of primary and other industries whose products are deemed to be among the most valuable contributions Australia can presently make to the Allied cause.

He has backed up that statement by pledging every physically fit man discharged and many discharged as physically unfit would be used in food and other production to provide commodities required by the Allied forces in the Pacific and to enable food exports to Britain to be increased.

"Australia has no intention of reducing its scale of contribution to the war effort, but now there is a need for a balanced use of manpower," was his summing up of the position.

Islands See Promise of Plenty Come True With U.S. Landing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 15 — Native prophets who foresaw the arrival of plentiful foodstuffs in great white man's canoes provided the islanders ceased growing their own supplies have been a problem to the conquering forces in the Northern Solomons, an official news release issued after the Green Islands landing said.

When planning invasion of the islands, commanders were puzzled by the appearance of cleared spaces on their aerial maps. They were more puzzled when raiding forces which moved in ahead of the main landing discovered the clearings had been made by the natives and then abandoned.

Only as the group was taken did the solution appear in a native tradition, now several years old, that if landing places were cleared and food storage huts were built large supplies would arrive from the sea.

The embarrassing part of the tradition was that to make it work the natives must run short of food. So native prophets urged islanders to cease cultivation so the great canoes would come. In parts of Nissan Island, in the Green Islands group, natives built the huts, ceased cultivating taro and yams, and began eating their pork supplies. Sure enough, one day a great convoy appeared off Nissan and an army of men brought huge quantities of foodstuffs ashore.

Officials familiar with the Solomons say the native belief dates back some years. It was started by a native long passed on and continues today, though numbers of islanders have traveled around the Pacific and have seen quite a bit more than their ancestors.

At one place a native owning a bright-covered paperback novel sold the idea that only those possessing "passes" would qualify for relief. He marketed single pages of the book at a good profit.

Guidebook for Statesmen Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, April 15—Vigorous assertions of social and economic policy will be contained in tomorrow's constitutions, the International Labor Office predicted in its recent publication, "Constitutional Provisions Concerning Social and Economic Policy," prepared by Legal Adviser C. Wilfred Jenks.

The 809-page volume, a collection of about 450 constitutional texts taken from the fundamental laws of as many countries and governmental units, is designed as a guidebook for the statesmen who will be called upon to "reconstitute" the social arrangements of a war-marked world.

No Specific Model

The volume specifically does not propose a "model constitution . . . valid for all countries or for all periods in the evolution of any one country." On the other hand, it does assert "that certain broad principles of social and economic policy, and the basic individual freedoms which the Atlantic Charter so rightly links with freedom from fear and want, can almost become common form provisions of national constitutions."

An introduction observes that no collation of constitutional texts dealing with social and economic policies now has a place on the world's bookshelves, although "the present period is likely to be a highly formative one in the history of constitutional development."

The study warns against two types of constitutional reform, that constitutional declarations must "secure general acceptance as a statement of the long-term purposes of the community." They must educate, unite, promote long-term consistency of policy. Constitutional changes which deal with "things temporal and local," and declarations inspired by partisan zeal have no permanent validity, the introduction declares.

Moderation Sought

A second warning is directed against the conception of constitutional change as an end in itself, and against over-reaching the goals of social progress through establishment of unattainable ideals.

"Moderation is the essence of wisdom," the study declares, "and a good constitutional declaration of social and economic policy must strike a fair compromise between aspiration and practicality. It must be inspired by warmheartedness and fashioned by hardheadedness. . . . No declaration of policy, however wise or eloquent, can create a brave new world, even in this, the most revolutionary chapter of the human story. Such declarations can best contribute to the growth of historical forces which may ultimately fashion a world of the four freeoms for all men everywhere."

Trio Hurls Three No-Hit Contests

CHICAGO, April 15 (AP)—Chicago high school baseball pitchers are getting off to a good start in league play.

In the season's first games this week three hurlers turned in no-hit, no-run games, two of them coming in yesterday's contests.

Another highlight of the opening week was Lane Tech's three North Section wins, running its consecutive victory streak in sectional play to 101 games.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Would like apartment to share with another girl in Northwest Section; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 69, 1012 National Press Building 4.

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Direct - to - consumer selling offers best chances for building independent business, today and future. Earn big commissions selling CALTEX exclusive Hollywood-styled women's outerwear and play clothes. Nationally known company for 20 years in business. MEN OR WOMEN—full or part time, unrestricted territory. CALTEX, 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles 4.

HELP WANTED — HELP WANTED

WANTED

JUNIOR CLERKS and STENOGRAPHERS

also

MEN FOR HEAVY WORK

Apply

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, One, Norway Street, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE desire position where 18 years' experience as working managers of their own Connecticut inn can be used to advantage; efficient in all departments, especially food and maintenance; prefer N. E. State full particulars first letter. Box 32, Englewood, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PERMANENT position wanted by secretary experienced in relieving executives and handling detail work and correspondence. Write Box E-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WIDOW who has traveled extensively wants position as companion. Can drive. Available June 1st. Mrs. Brush, LEX. 0183 (Mass.) or write 359 Marrett Road, Lexington.

PART-TIME work (3 to 4 hours daily); qualified to act as receptionist or do general office work in Boston. Box J-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTICAL nurse (Christian Scientist) available as attendant or companion. Write Box C-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse or housekeeper, for 1 or 2; willing to go anywhere. MRS. EFFIE CURTIS, 735 Brill Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

CASHIER, experienced, wishes position. Free to go anywhere. Write S. Rogel, P. O. Box 397, New London, Connecticut.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE

desires position with post-war future—treasurer, controller, office manager, chief accountant; 20 years' experience chain store and textiles, which covered every phase of general accounting, credit and management. Box F-47, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HINGHAM

Remodeled early Cape Cod built about 1800 combining orig. fireplace, hdwe. and panelling with mod. improvements. 7 rms., 2 baths, all-elec. kitchen in main part of house. Small apt. with sep. entrance, having 3 rms., elec. kitchen, bath, is an income-bearing feature. H. W. heat, oil burner. 2 acres land and very fine lge. barn in perfect condition. Property situated nr. beaches, transp. Immediate occupancy. Show owner occupies. For appt. call or write to IONE E. LOWRANCE, Hingham, Mass. Hingham 1421

COUNTRY property adjacent to beach with moderate acreage of fine soil, strawberry, asparagus patch, grapes, young fruits. House has all modern conveniences, fine cellar. Barn with poultry house attached, all buildings in excellent repair. Bus passes door, one mile to villages. Location exceptional, summer opportunities, seasonal or permanent residence. Address Owner, Box 234, West Harwich, Mass.

FOR SALE—Brick and shingle dwelling, 6 rooms, one-car garage; good transportation to New Kensington or Pittsburgh, Pa., within 2 blocks from door; owner employed in another location. Address M-327, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOUTH CHATHAM, Cape Cod, Mass.—14 acres, 8 buildings, overlooking Nantucket Sound; 3 minutes to bathing; business opportunity; ready for occupancy; $15,000; before June 1st, 186 Pine Ridge Rd., Waban. Tel. Las. 2010.

FLUSHING, Broadway—Substantial 7 rms., 4 bedrms.; plot 40x100; attractive living rm., fireplace, gas heat; real bargain—$9000. Mary Adams, 23-33 159th St., Flushing, N. Y. FL. 9-2551

FOR SALE—176-acre farm, Wolfeboro, N. H. Box G-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
889 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

REAL ESTATE FOR RENT

FOR RENT, Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, organizational camp, equipped for 50, lake frontage. Dalton, Violet Lane, Westport, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET

READING, MASS.—Furnished Cape Cod Colonial, 6 rooms, screened porch, 2 baths; exc. train service; June 1-Oct. 1; refs. Reading 1828

TO LET—FURNISHED

FURNISHED house, 7 rooms; oil heat; garage; near train and bus service; adults preferred. Tel. (mornings) Melrose 0118-J (Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young man to share 3-bedroom apt.; comfortable and quiet; convenient transportation. ADams 1833, evenings.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., West 67th St., near Second Church, park; beautiful studio, living room, bedroom, kitchenette; switchboard. En 2-6700, Howlett.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

ACCOUNTANTS

TAX ACCOUNTANT
of Help in All Tax Situations
GILBERT TAX SERVICE
510 Pemberton Building, Boston, Cap. 3119

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GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St., Boston, Nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes

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CASH FOR YOUR CAR—ANY LATE MODEL. Hoover Motors Inc. See HOWARD SCHRAMM
Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

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JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE
DECATUR HATTER'S SHOP
143 Sycamore St., Atlanta, Ga. De 5283

BUSINESS SERVICE

SECRETARIAL SERVICE
ANNA J. DAVIS, Notary Public
The Copley Bldg., 18 Huntington Ave., Boston

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MRS. FOWLER'S Lingerie Shop, 420 Boylston St., Boston, Ken. 5026
Personal, careful attention given every customer

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

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NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big pecans (in shell) 5 lbs. $2.98, 10 lbs. $5.49; shelled pecans 3 lbs. $3.79, 5 lbs. $5.99; 10 lbs. $11.49. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3013
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

PENMANSHIP

OSMENT PENMANSHIP CORRECTOR—Corrects your penmanship in few hours. Write OZMENT, 17 Arcade Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
28 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 4788

ROOFERS

Repairs Carpenter Tile Work
H. BEERS, COL. 8104, MASS.

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DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone Service. You use this address and telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $5.00 monthly. MADOR SERVICE
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RAPID PAGE FINDER deems it a privilege to apply this method thumb indexing to Bibles and works on Christian Science. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL 2400.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR 7-4600

TRUNKS

SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS
COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS
472 Boylston St., Boston KEN 1750

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UPHOLSTERED furniture repaired, cleaning, furniture polishing, repairing; work in homes. HOROWITZ, 3540 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. NE 9-2786

CHAS. W. ANTON Upholstering, Mattress Making, Cabinet Work, 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. COL. 2266.

WANTED

HOME for 2 twin tiger cats where love and care will be given; domesticated; 2 years old. Sta. 0433 (Mass.).

WANTED TO BUY

CASH PAID FOR USED PORTABLE ELECTRIC TRAVELING IRONS
COPLEY LUGGAGE, 472 Boylston St., Boston

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45th St., N.Y.C.

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BAILET WALLPAPER CO.
63 Summer Street, heart of Boston; largest variety of leading makes of wallpaper. Special price consideration to property owners.

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Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

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1 or 2 times	38c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Alabama

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

● *The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.*

FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
Phone 2-1133

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 — 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All good grades of
COKE AND COAL
PHONE 3-0209

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, MGR.
Phone 3-6963

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STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MARTIN FLOWERS
Inc.
At Five Points
1919 11th Ave., So.
Phone 7-3103
Member F. T. D. Association

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DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Home of
America's Finest Shoes
Men — Women — Children
105 DAUPHIN STREET

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

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Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Phone 2-6615

ALABAMA

MOBILE
(Continued)

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

THE MINGE FLORAL COMPANY, INC.
453 Government Street
PHONE 3-4851

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

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Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

Florida

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Bradentown Hardware Co.
GENERAL HARDWARE
815-817 12th Street
Buy War Bonds

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

LILLIE MAE SHOPPE
LILLIE MAE KNIGHT, Owner
Millinery—Ready-to-Wear
Hosiery
Phone 35-201 519 13th Street

Enjoy the Best at
Floridian Cafeteria
Twelfth Street and Sixth Avenue
Moderate Prices

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY
Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY
120 S. Beach St. Phone 858

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 32

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For Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
PHONE 206 2209 Carson Street

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Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7208

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
402 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

JEWELRY REPAIRING
Also Spectacle Soldering
Thos. Petersen — Hours 9-1, 2-5
121 S. E. 1st St. — Sat. 9-1
406 Langford Bldg. — Phone 2-5664

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7606
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Hughes SEED STORE
SHIPPING CRATES FOR DOGS
Dog and Bird Food and Supplies

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

MIAMI BEACH

Pierre
MERCHANT TAILORS
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-3812

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2535
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
2433 Collins Avenue Phone 8-1571

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1944 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Salon Byrle, Inc.
Central Florida's Largest and Most Modern
BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 5446 212 N. Orange Ave.

SARASOTA

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
ARROW SHIRTS
PEERLESS
CLOTHES SHOP
538 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

THE *Little* BLUE GENTIAN
RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM in the Woman's Club
ENTRANCE: 306 PALM AVE., RT. 41

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
LADIES' WEAR and ACCESSORIES
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printzess Coats and Suits
Exclusive with us.
KEEP KOOL
In Chiffons and Cottons
from
McIntyre
460 First Avenue North

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

DIAMONDS WATCHES
GEMS SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeling
Watch Repairing
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue
Furniture for any home

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

Crossword Quiz Answers

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Borden's Pasteltia
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
Complete Shoe Service for the Entire Family
111 DRAYTON STREET
Phone 20275

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.
PHONE 8181
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

China Glassware Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
18 West State Street

Exclusive Millinery
MARNEZ SHOP
17 West McDonough Street

Choice Luncheon Meats
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1014 ABERCORN

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
Colonial Oil Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Serving the Coastal Empire

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

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Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

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ESTABLISHED 1890
SUNSHINE CLEANERS
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility
DIAL 3-5191

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

GORDON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
431 King at Warren
We Appreciate Your Trade

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

SOUTH AFRICA'S SMARTEST DEPARTMENTAL STORES

Cleghorns
• CAPE TOWN
• PORT ELIZABETH
• JOHANNESBURG

CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Call Us
Paints, Wallpaper and Kem-Tone
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6367

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Head Office and Works
3 Draikow St., Woodstock Phone 5-1048
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Maskew Miller Art Gallery
Original works by South African Artists, Agents for Medici, Homelovers and South African Prints.
29, Adderley Street Cape Town

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THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites.
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20521

Smythe's Tyre & Battery (Pty) Ltd.
491/3, Smith Street, Durban
FOR TYRE REPAIRING, RETREADING AND VULCANIZING, BATTERY SERVICE AND CAR LUBRICATION.
PHONES 22364 and 24940

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 35 City Market, Durban, & 249A, Pine Street Durban

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
333, West St. Phone 25321
Residence—85118

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS [Pty.] Ltd.
243, PINE STREET
(Opposite City Traffic Centre)
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FURNITURE TRADED IN OR PURCHASED
Sworn Appraisements and Valuations.
Telephone 24410

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUNMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

The Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market, W. McDonalds Butchery, 39 Bulwer Rd. and at Rossburgh, Seaview, and Isipingo Beach.

BABIES & TODDLERS DRESS SHOP
Dolls Renovated, Painted and Daintily Dressed
Hemstitching and Picoting.
MILLICENT YOUNG
6, Castle Arcade, Durban.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

MITCHELL PARK TEA ROOMS
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74, Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 22710
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
Cakes and Catering a Speciality
We have our own Bakery.

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings, (Skyscraper)
330, West Street

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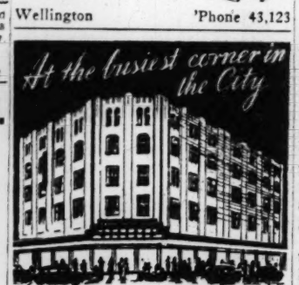

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Today's Quotation

He that stays in the valley shall never get over the hill. — JOHN RAY

Did You Want To Buy an Atoll?

Postcar Chances Are Nil

AP Features

Hilo, Hawaii

From a strictly realistic real estate point of view, the average American had better kiss goodbye to that dream of getting a little grass shack in the Sandwich Isles and letting the world go by.

Three peacetime barriers will prove more formidable than the anti-aircraft guns and barbed wire which now ring the Hawaiians. They are the Big Five, the Bishop Estate and the land laws.

The Big Five is a group of companies (actually more than five) which control practically everything from pineapples to banking and shipping. No one can build anything larger than a corner grocery without their say so.

The Bishop estate, which controls three fourths of the habitable land in Hawaii, never sells any land at all. Most Hawaiian houses for sale are literally that, with no land to go with them except on lease from the estate.

Native Hawaiians own some property but the problem is not which, but how many, own each tract. Under the old monarchy, all land reverted to the crown when each new king ascended the throne and he parceled it out again. The laws were just foggy enough so that a grant by King A had some legal status after King B put a new owner on the property. Then came the grants by Kings C and D.

The same land muddle extends to most of the coral atolls in the Pacific. Tarawa, Funafuti and Makin islands have every square foot above water allotted to native owners under old Polynesian law. The tracts run the gamut of all shapes, including circles and stars.

In Lighter Vein

Weather-Beaten

We ran across a lad who is going to get along all right in this world. Taunted by someone because of an inordinate number of freckles on his face, he replied good-naturedly:

"They ain't freckles. Y'see, we been goin' swimmin' 'most every day, and them spots is just my iron constitution rustin' on me!"—Wall Street Journal.

Skeptic

"What's in the bottle?" demanded the plant guard.

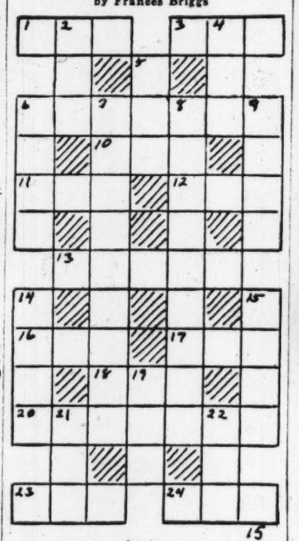
"Only ammonia," meekly replied the worker.

"Is that so?" snapped the guard, removing the cork and taking a long sniff.

It was!

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What has been called the "patriarch of trees"?
3—What creature was pet of Dame Trot in the nursery rhyme?
6—Fort Conway, Va., was birthplace of what President of U. S.?
10—What large bird lays eggs of a dark green color?
11—Not in.
12—Colorado River forms a part of boundary between Arizona and what State. (abbr.)?
13—What is a long oar worked over the stern of a boat?
16—What is any of several species of birds of cuckoo family?
17—"— and Peace" is a novel by Tolstoi.
18—To contend.
20—What is badge on coat sleeve of non-commissioned officer to show his rank?
23—A rip cord would be most likely to be used by those who run, sew, or fly—which?
24—In Carroll's tale, what object did Alice find on glass table?

Down

2—What is one of States of U. S. which has the goldenrod for State flower. (abbr.)?
4—Past.
5—"The Old Man and —" is a poem by James W. Riley.
6—Owl and the Pussy-Cat danced by light of what?
7—Dupin, a Poe character, is what?
8—What flower is mentioned in "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms"?
9—The color Oxford blue is also called what?
14—Something described as "taleose" would contain what?
15—What metal is associated with "pig boiling"?
19—What is a well-known climbing or prostrate woody vine?
21—Henry VIII was given the sobriquet of "Bluff King——."
22—Single unit.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

Dispatches from the baseball training camps indicate that the teams are largely composed of elderly gentlemen and beardless youths. Big-league games this season will probably look something like fathers-and-sons tournaments. —Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Average life of a passenger automobile is said to be 10 years, which gives some vehicles on the streets, to judge by appearances, about 15 minutes more.—Boston Globe.

A lot of fellows who complain about their boss being dumb would be out of a job if the boss was smarter.—Wall Street Journal.

Wide World Photos

Story of Two Bears

Bears, according to Mrs. O. J. Allison of Santa, Idaho, can get into as much mischief as children. As protector of "Punch" and "Judy," orphaned twin cubs, she has ample proof. These little fellows, combined weight six pounds, really enjoy their cereal (above photo), which they take internally and externally. The enthusiastic encounter with the cereal bowl calls for a clean-up ceremony (photo on right) at the hands of Mrs. Allison. The finished job, put out in the sun to dry, can be viewed below.

The Embarrassed Oak

A grizzled oak frowns sternly down
On people in our quiet town.
He's big, and rough, and gnarled, and grim —
There's not a gentle twig on him.
But in the spring a dainty green
About his rugged limbs is seen
Which adds a touch more startling than
A frilly apron on a man.

—RUSSELL PETTIS ASKUE

Daily Anecdote

The Indefatigable Webster

An enterprising Nantucket man had a small case pending in the local court, a contest with a neighbor over a matter of considerable importance, and decided to engage the prominent Daniel Webster for his counsel.

"Why, you can't afford to hire me," objected Webster. "I should have to stay down there in your town for a whole week, and my fee would be more than the whole case is worth. I couldn't go down there for less than $1,000. I could try every case on the docket as well as one, and it wouldn't cost any more than to try one case."

"Very well," said the man from Nantucket, "there's your thousand dollars, Mr. Webster. You come down and I'll fix it for you to try every case."

For once in his life the eloquent Daniel Webster was at loss for words. But he did agree, and when court opened he appeared and took part, on one side or the other, in every case on the docket.

The shrewd Nantucketer hired Webster out to all his friends who were in litigation, and received in return about $1,500, so he got the famous lawyer's services for nothing, and made an excellent profit as well.

Housewives Solve Problem

Chicago

Two young boys became acquainted with some of the recruits being trained for the navy and merchant marine in a former school building in a residential section of Chicago. They found that the servicemen faced a serious laundry problem and they were greatly concerned about it. They asked their mother if she knew of any way that these young men could get their clothes laundered.

The mother with other younger children had many household duties, but she greatly wished to do something extra to help those in the armed forces. She decided that she and the children could gather up the bundles if her neighbors would help in laundering them. She asked several women, who had basements well equipped for doing their own household washing, if they would do a few extra bundles for the boys each week at a fair price for their work.

The young mother collects the clothes and attends to the financial arrangements while her helpers do bigger "family" washings each week and invest the money, which the boys are glad to pay, in victory bonds. Thus these women who cannot leave their homes to take industrial jobs are happy in the realization that they are doing a needed work. H. B.

Oil Search

Approximately 3,400 wildcat oil wells were drilled in the United States in 1943 in the search for new petroleum fields, of which only about 450 turned out to be successful producers; the rest were dry holes.

NEWS ITEM— AS INVASION DRAWS NEAR.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*My Turn*

By RODGERS

The Boss and Jimmy had a grand time today pretending to hand me the ball
And then tossing it over my head-
But I didn't fret
I knew my turn would come sooner or later!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Scuttle Butt*

By THE HAGERS

The Bo'sun greeted me. Said he, "Did someone send you C.O.D.?
You're just in time to join the crew And boost the number up to two."
"Where's Gib, the gibbon?" I inquired. "Well, frankly, Waddles, he was fired.
He bored a hole right through the hold To make a swimming pool, I'm told."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Dewey and Foreign Policy

Commenting on Wendell Willkie's withdrawal from the race for the Republican nomination, the London News-Chronicle remarks that if Governor Dewey is the nominee "the world may be kept completely in the dark about America's foreign policy until after the election." This, we believe, is a premature worry. But the New York Times' comment that Mr. Willkie was "the one Republican candidate whose election" would be interpreted "as a reaffirmation of the faith of the American people in the necessity and wisdom of international action" reflects a widespread uneasiness about Mr. Dewey's position.

The two comments express a natural concern which will mount as the probability of the New York Governor's nomination increases. It arises partly from conflicting statements made at an earlier period, as when Mr. Dewey said first that Lend-Lease would "bring an end to free government in the United States" and then came out for "all possible aid to free men resisting tyrants."

Those who study Mr. Dewey's infrequent statements on foreign affairs are always struck by his 1940 urging of a Republican administration that would "keep completely out of the affairs of Europe." But that quotation is fair only as a starting point; like the thought of many Americans, Mr. Dewey's has moved considerably under the impact of events. His views today may well be more accurately represented by his declaration in favor of a British-American alliance "with Russia and China included," and his advocacy on the day of the Wisconsin primary of "a system of international co-operation, based on justice."

It should be said also that the 1942 New York Republican platform (believed to have been written by the gubernatorial candidate himself) shows an awareness of the dangers of "rampant nationalism" and the need for more liberal trade policies.

The question ultimately then will be how much the words mean—the candidate's real understanding of international affairs and his party's ability to carry generalized platform promises into concrete, effective international co-operation to maintain peace. Mr. Dewey has not had the experience in world affairs that President Roosevelt has had. He has not had even the kind of travel and contacts with foreign leaders which gave authority to Mr. Willkie's voice in "One World." But there is evidence that he has grown in his grasp of world affairs and there is the possibility that his leadership might be more readily accepted by the Republicans in Congress than either Mr. Roosevelt's or Mr. Willkie's.

Right here we come to the greatest question about American foreign policy. For it is going to be Congress, more than any President, which determines how far the United States will go in effective measures of collective security. And in the Republican Party it is not the Governors' group—largely composed of progressive, open-minded young executives—which is most likely to cling to isolationism. It is rather the majority of the Congressional delegation—with a record of isolation it may prefer to defend rather than repent.

Governor Dewey may go far to satisfy the questioners of his foreign policy—as far as words can go. The Republican platform may do likewise. The test on how much such statements mean will come mainly in Congress. And citizens who want to win the peace will do well to start now at the "grass roots" in their home districts to get a Congress which will not lose the peace or allow any President to lose it.

Lend-Lease in World Trade

Getting there "fustest with the mostest" is the secret of military success today as in General Forrest's time. The architects of Lend-Lease have worked along the lines laid down in that famous dictum. They know it is no crime in time of national crisis to provide too much too soon. It is only "too little and too late" that must be avoided.

During preparations for invasion of the Continent, huge stocks of Lend-Lease materials have been piled up in foreign ports. There is now a likelihood that some of these may be left over after military demands are filled. In some cases surpluses are already indicated.

What should be done with these goods? Should they be reshipped to the United States, perhaps to be reshipped again to foreign markets after the war? What about perishable products? Shall these be allowed to deteriorate where they are, or should they be placed in the channels of world commerce now?

These are some of the questions Lend-Lease officials considered as they prepared the agreements by which Britain may be permitted to re-export Lend-Lease goods. It is to be hoped that earlier criticism, erroneously based, of Britain's use of Lend-Lease products will not recur to befog the issue. Americans should remember that Lend-Lease goods, wherever they are, remain United States property until compensation for them has been made by the recipient. When these goods are used on the battlefield the compensation may well be regarded as already made by the soldiers of the Ally using them, for this use saves American lives. When Lend-Lease materials are released for re-export to the world markets Americans may be sure that their Government will demand proper payment when it relinquishes its title to the goods.

In some instances these products may compete with American products of the same type in world markets, but they can hardly do so for long. Moreover, there is plenty of opportunity for American representatives to hold this competition to fair terms when negotiating the prices at which the Lend-Lease goods will be released by the United States.

Congress, now considering renewal of the Lend-Lease Act for another year, need not be diverted from the main issue by debate over this plan to permit re-export of Lend-Lease products. It is in harmony with the spirit of the Master Lend-Lease Agreements which provide for liquidation of the great venture in co-operation for victory, and which promise that this liquidation shall be achieved in a manner not to obstruct but to facilitate world trade.

Apathy the First Foe

One can understand the attitude of citizens of outlying suburbs of American metropolitan centers who shy at co-ordinating even administrative legal agencies with the parent city and surrounding towns. Most of these people have set up unexcelled school facilities, enjoy low taxes, and reap the benefit of the highest type of political control. Yet their very apathy towards the metropolis produces conditions which affect every one of them.

The situation is the same in Boston, where suburbanites have evinced little enthusiasm for co-operative better-government plans, as in Chicago and a dozen other cities where citizens have turned their backs on the metropolis. They have set up their own praiseworthy community governments—and let corrupt or inefficient city political machines take over the ground they abandoned. By this very act they have permitted city taxes to rise, with resultant bad effects on their business.

In possibly no great metropolitan area would it seem wise at one fell swoop to include all adjacent communities within a single political entity—at least immediately. But in each case the opportunities for and advantages of co-operative administrative endeavor should be obvious. There are many arguments for unified policing under civil service, for traffic control and road construction, for utilities control and unification. These things will come gradually, but only if contented suburbanites arouse themselves from the state of apathy that inevitably has a reactionary effect.

Finland Says No Again

The way "hard-boiled" Russia is dealing with Finland over the armistice question is at least worthy of a passing reference. Breakdowns have occurred and recurred in the negotiations, with Finland taking the daring position of rejecting Russian terms which most of the Allies had characterized as satisfactory and even moderate.

Once more the Finnish Premier has won a vote of confidence from his Parliament while saying no to Russia. The world waits and watches. Will news of further raids on Helsinki darken the front pages because of this or that rejection of Russian peace offers? The bad news does not come.

The excuse to visit terror on Finland to force acceptance of peace terms has not been seized. Doubtless there are diplomatic reasons. Finland's friends continue to hope that Russia will continue to hold those reasons valid.

Things Have Changed

There *Is* a Southern Republican Party

The Wide Horizon

By John W. Kilgo

Representative From Greene County in the Tennessee Legislature

There is a Republican Party in the South. This is proved by the election returns since 1890, as anyone can see by referring to the World Almanac. In the first State reported, Alabama, is grand old Winston County which has gone Democratic but once. That was in 1932 when Mr. Roosevelt carried it by a single vote. Some of the old-timers down there still say that was a miscount. But Fanin County, Georgia, is really a bulwark of the G. O. P. It has never sullied its proud record of Republican regularity even during those years when everybody else was voting for a change.

The State of Florida has cast approximately one-fourth of her vote for Republican Presidential nominees during the last three elections. Citizens of all other Southern States, except Mississippi and South Carolina, have voted for the G. O. P. by the tens of thousands.

The facts and causes of this unnoticed segment of Southern voters might be something of interest and profit to a diligent writer of history, but to those of us who are part of it, there is a feeling that we belong to the righteous and even if our earthly rewards have been few, we'll eventually receive a crown.

We aren't descendants of those who came in the wake of Grant's or Sherman's armies, carrying little carpet-bags and armed with some official documents empowering them to plunder the hapless victims of the war. Our roots were in Southern soil before the Civil War.

* * *

For every carpet-bagger or scalawag there were hundreds of real and genuine Unionists-by-conviction, whose ruggedness withstood the bitter fires of enmity from other Southerners who embraced the doctrine of secession. Those same Unionists were our grandparents who later hung Abe Lincoln's picture in the parlor, taught their children to recite the Gettysburg Address and wore McKinley's campaign buttons.

Geography as much as anything cast the Southern Republican in his historical role. In the mountainous or hill country, the plantation system which was necessary to support the institution of slavery was physically impossible. There the poor man or non-slaveholder found cheap land, and refuge from an economic system which both oppressed and excommunicated him. But above all he was free and devoutly religious.

Again reverting to old Winston County as a case in point, we see an enthusiastic group of those rugged hill people, assembling at Double Springs, the county seat in those troublous days of the republic, to proclaim their bitter opposition to the ordinance of secession then being debated in Montgomery. It was because of this convention and the unrest in North Alabama that Representative Gilchrist from Lowndes County urged the Confederate Cabinet to bring about the spilling of blood in order to prevent further defections to the Union cause.

One notable accession to Southern Republicanism was largely through the medium of anti-secessionist preachers, who left in their wake a whole string of counties which today cast thumping big Republican votes. In 1920, some of them were strong enough to give Judge Cordell Hull a two-year vacation from Congress and replace him with an unknown Republican.

In many of the counties of western North Carolina and east Tennessee, the Democrats seldom place a ticket in the field against the Republican candidates for local offices. There are two Republican Congressmen in that Beulah land of our party faith. Except in their own party ranks, title to their seats in Congress is never seriously questioned.

Certainly there is a Republican Party in the South, but it doesn't function. Southern Republican bosses have an uncanny way of operating in harmonious concord with the Democratic leaders in their States.

The Southern Democratic Senators must approve the confirmation of appointees, and more than once they have punished enemies with this power. While Herbert Hoover was President, his appointee to the postmastership of Memphis failed of confirmation because the appointee had used indiscreet language about a prominent Senator. This working harmony also helps the dominant party in their primary elections. Republican votes are frequently used to swing the balance of power in a hotly contested primary. Southern political leaders have found the Negro a ready asset, too. The Negro is voting more and more and he will do more of it when his sons return from the war.

* * *

We believe our party will return to national power in 1944. Too many of our mountain counties are casting off New Dealism in local elections for this not to be true. We are evidently following the pattern of history. We would like to see our party become a potent, wholesome and effective influence for good in Southern politics. We believe the one-party system is a curse to the Southland. Dixie is treated as a stepchild for the simple reason the Democrats don't have to do anything for our electoral votes, and the Republicans pass us by for more lush fields when they are in power.

We hope our national party leaders with the incoming of the next Republican Administration will give more attention to us rather than work along the old lines of extending favors through the patronage bosses. We believe many Southern Democrats are anxious to see a live and active Republican Party in their midst joining the fight for good government in both State and Nation. We believe many of them are ready to join us when we convince them we are sincere.

Mirror of World Opinion

Willkie Succeeds in Failure

Fred Rodell pointed out in a recent article in Harper's that Wendell Willkie's career is one of little practical accomplishment but that he emerges from every failure a bigger man.

It is generally agreed that Willkie will not become President. But, though a "failure," he has already left a mark, and a good one, on our history. By his magnificent campaign against the third term, he rescued the two-party system from any danger it may have been in and made it certain that this would be a country in which there would continue to be Presidential elections. By his refusal to play politics with the war, aid to Britain was made certain. He has contributed largely toward saving what is good in the New Deal. He has given the people of this country a larger world view.

Willkie joins an illustrious company of such Americans, including such statesmen as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun and William Jennings Bryan.—*Memphis Press-Scimitar.*

The South's Record

The recent record of the South in world affairs is inspiring. Lend-lease would have been beaten in Congress but for Southern votes. When the first year of the first draft expired, four months before Pearl Harbor, it was Southern members of Congress who insured its extension. When, by one vote, Congress decided not to send all the soldiers home it was the South that turned the scale. Representatives of 12 Southern states cast 102 votes in favor of extending the draft and only six votes against it.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Draft Orders Lack Co-ordination

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Republican members of Congress are taking advantage of the recent avalanche of Selective Service orders from Washington to demand an end to the "muddling" and "confusion," and the formulation of a simple and final draft policy.

It is true there is confusion in many households across the Country today as to whether the head of the family will be leaving his job and marching off to war within the next few months. Of course, every draftable man would like to know where he will be six months from now so he can make his plans.

The pathetic plight of Saul D. Kleinfeld, of El Paso, Texas, who was ordered to report for induction, then was told to forget the order after he had given away his civilian clothes, and the next day was ordered to report for induction, is not unusual.

Tossed around in this manner, draftees are beginning to complain to Washington. Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, has proposed that a "long-range" draft plan be drawn up with "classifications that are clear and definite and permanent." He said that Washington should "stop confusing every person in the Country between the ages of 18 and 38 and let the people get down to the serious business of winning the war."

Representative Dewey Short (R), of Missouri, has blamed President Roosevelt for failing to decide who shall have authority over drafting and deferring of men.

Actually, the Government draft policy is more clear today than it has been at any time in the past. For the first time, the military forces are calling up men by age classes, as European countries have done, instead of considering whether they have a family at home or whether they are doing an essential job in civilian life. Only hangover of occupational deferments will be in 12 critical categories of work described in telegrams sent out by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, this week.

The Nation's revamped draft policy, which has come about as the result of the Army's realization that war is a young and tough man's game, is more realistic than it has been at any time in the past when this Country alone was trying to hold out for exemption of fathers and of men in key war jobs without whom employers seemingly could not get along.

The trouble is that many of the men who are being drafted, hearing only conflicting reports at their local draft boards, do not get the whole picture; hence they cannot fit all the various orders from Washington into their proper niche.

Here, in brief, is what Selective Service is trying to do: It will draft all able-bodied men under 26 except a small group in critical war production programs that are still expanding. After all those below 26 are taken, the age limit will be raised to 28 or 30. The number to be taken after the military forces reach their 11,300,000 goal on July 1 will depend on the number of casualties.

To replace men under 26 in the essential industries from which they are withdrawn, especially railroads, coal-mining and lumbering, the Army and the War Manpower Commission have agreed to use the draft power to get 4-F's into these jobs. If the 4-F's refuse to go, they would be drafted into the Army, and used as a labor battalion. In either case, the Government would have a flexible labor force that can be thrown into the breach wherever a critical manpower pinch develops.

All the various draft orders that have been coming out of Washington in the last month fit somewhere into this general picture. The difficulty is that they are given out by different agencies, without explanation of their relation to the whole draft picture. The newspapers do not always make this clear because there are only a handful of Washington correspondents who can explain how all the orders interlock.

The last order of General Hershey's seeming to say that no more men over 26 would be drafted created all kinds of confusion. Actually, all the order said was that no men over 26 were to be drafted until the pool under 26 had been used up. In some cases this meant that local boards would have to begin drafting men over 26 the next day. This is what happened in Mr. Kleinfeld's case. The stay was only temporary, but some headlines gave the impression it was permanent.

Confusion today is due, not to the lack of a draft policy which now is more realistic than it has ever been, but to lack of proper co-ordination in Washington and explanation to thousands of men from coast to coast, who don't like being thought of as just another draft number to be shunted around at will.

Meandering Political Lines

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

To an interested but impartial observer it would appear that many people reading and discussing political news still are undecided as to their partisan preferences. There is the hopeful view that the line fences which once separated the two major political parties are so seriously and definitely breached that they cannot be effectively repaired before the nominating conventions in June and July, and if not then, certainly not before November in case the action of the nominating delegates does not reflect the wisdom and foresight demanded at that moment.

If it is to be assumed, as many now insist, that the political party now in power in the United States will seek to perpetuate its tenure for a fourth term, it would seem now that the necessary number of delegates will await obediently the word from the White House, as they did in 1940. In other words, it appears probable that if the President desires it he will be nominated, and that he will, as in 1940, choose his running mate without conceding even this privilege to the representatives of the people.

But this year, more significantly than formerly, there is, between July and November, a period in which much serious thinking may prompt just as serious political action. Most of the meandering line fences separating the voters, whether in the North or in the South, wherever effective, are those separating the beneficiaries of questionable economic and bureaucratic policies from their neighbors who pay the freight and keep the home fires burning. There is no doubt whatever as to the political ardor and partisan loyalty of those who have contributed, directly and enthusiastically, to the successes and failures of New Deal policies. They, if still at the receiving end, will never tire of their labors in keeping their machine on the track.

But there are increasing indications that outside this invisible inner party line there is being assembled a sympathetic and not wholly intangible nucleus of a force which, properly aided and courageously supported, could, either before or after the July nominating convention, upset and finally defeat a movement which its modest sponsors now somewhat apologetically underestimate.

There are those of us, of whatever political faith or creed, who believe it is not in accord with the American idea of the proprieties, or consonant with accepted democratic idealism, that the action of political caucuses and conventions should be determined in advance by an individual or by a board of strategy.

One need not be an alarmist to considerately point the direction which not only local, state and national, but world movements take when the voice of the majority is silenced or disregarded, and when a sovereign people are told what political panacea they must swallow because it has been prescribed for them by those who know, best of all, how to prescribe.

It would not be difficult, thus far in advance, to outline the chief issues which logically divide the two major parties. As to the winning of the war and America's wholehearted participation in that effort, and in the effort to establish a permanent peace, there can be no serious division. It is in respect to domestic and internal affairs, chiefly, that definite variance exists. If, as some insist, many voters who are registered as Republicans have become converted to New Deal theories, it is probably as true that many Democrats in the South as well as in the North, have repudiated its philosophies and its practices.

Thus the results of a superficial survey at this moment seem to show some confusion on a wide terrain which, in normal political years, is in fairly orderly condition.

Perhaps there are those courageous individuals who, given the opportunity today to name the next President, write the platform, and dictate for the record the postwar peace and rehabilitation programs, would undertake the task. There are others, more modest and possibly less courageous, who would not

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BOSTON, APRIL 29, 1944

Edward Quigley Photo, Philadelphia

LITTLE SONGSTER IN HIS OPEN-AIR MUSIC STUDIO — Introducing "Choristers of Spring," *Page 7*

Greece Awaits Deliverance - - - - - *By Andre Michalopoulos* - - - - - **Page Five**

A Message to YOUNG WARTIME PARENTS

Who today have so many added responsibilities and such heavy demands upon their time . . .

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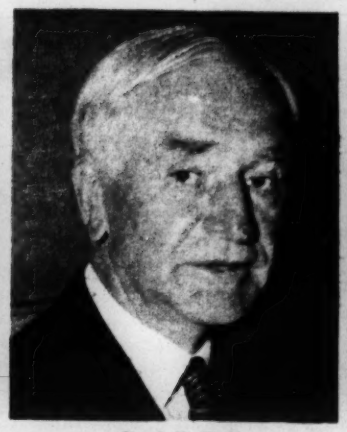
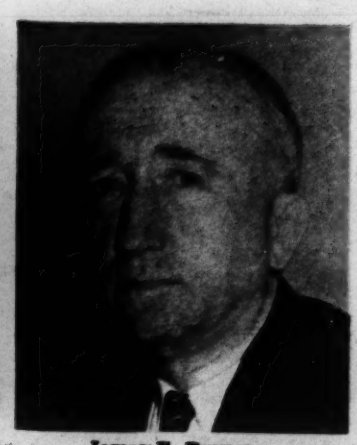
Gen. George C. Marshall

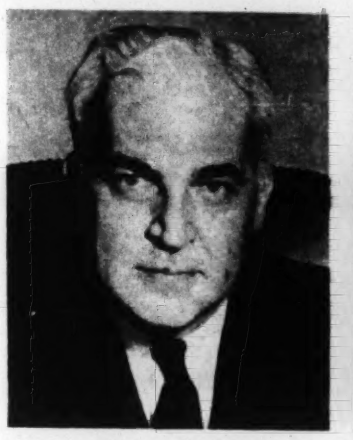


Cordell Hull

William O. Douglas



James F. Byrnes



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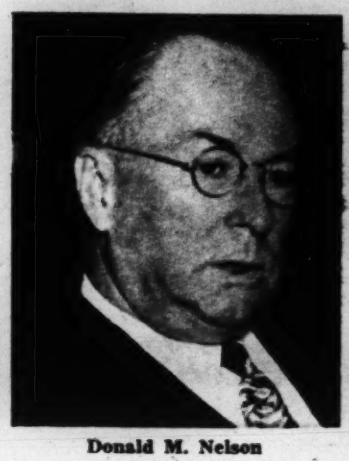
Sam Rayburn

Henry A. Wallace



Donald M. Nelson

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

"Re-re-re-nomination" or a "Dark Horse"?

By Roscoe Drummond

Seventh and Last in Series of Presidential Profiles

AT THE WHITE HOUSE correspondents' dinner recently Bob Hope remarked that he always enjoyed coming to Washington to give a performance for President Roosevelt, that his father used to enjoy doing it, too. Hope said his mother told him that if he were a good boy, he might grow up to be Vice-President.

That about sums it up. There really are no "dark-horse" candidates in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination. There are alternatives to Mr. Roosevelt, if Mr. Roosevelt at his own initiative —not at the Party's initiative—takes himself out of the running; and there are Vice-Presidential hopefuls, but no serious competitors to the President for the nomination; if there are, they are so dark they simply aren't visible at all.

Actually the Democratic "dark horses" aren't running against Mr. Roosevelt; they are running against each other on the very outside chance that Mr. Roosevelt might surprise the country, the Party, and probably himself by declaring out—even if for only an interlude!

* * *

If there can conceivably be a Democratic nomination—alternative to that of the President—one ought to pause briefly to examine what circumstances might bring it about. Obviously Mr. Roosevelt can have his re-re-re-nomination if he wants it and those who control the Democratic Party organization want Mr. Roosevelt to have his re-re-re-nomination, if he will take it. The Democratic members of Congress have declared their independence of Mr. Roosevelt's domestic policies, but they have not declared their independence of Mr. Roosevelt's Presidential candidacy. There is manifest opposition to the President within his Party, but there is a greater desire to win with a man they don't want very much, but will accept, than to lose with a man they want but can't elect.

If, then, there is to be a Democratic alternative to Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago this July, it will be at the President's initiative and not at the Party's. There are three possibilities:

One is that the President might become persuaded that his re-re-re-election was in such doubt that it would be either unwise or hopeless to risk it. The Democratic Party is today nearly as weak in Congress and fully as weak in the country as the Republican Party was toward the end of Mr. Hoover's Administration.

It does not seem likely that Mr. Roosevelt will read these signs as having any bearing upon him. He is a supremely confident political leader, he has always run ahead of his Party in the past, and he is accustomed to reversing trends. He is pretty isolated from contrary advice and is, of course, deeply immersed in the war. It would seem more in character for him to take these signs as a challenge than as a warning.

The second reason the President could decide not to run is that he might conclude that, while he could win re-election himself, he could not carry a friendly Congress into office. Mr. Roosevelt can certainly foresee the specter of an anti-Roosevelt Congress, whether it be Democratic or Republican or divided. With such a prospect—should the President figure that way—he could decide that re-election would not bring him the opportunity to carry out his plans for the peace and postwar domestic readjustment and would not be worth while.

The third condition is that the President might decide, for either of these reasons or for others which might be persuasive to him, that 1944 would be an ideal time, politically and personally, to declare an interlude in the Roosevelt régime. There are circumstances which could cause Mr. Roosevelt to believe that his popularity would be vastly enhanced by removing himself from the political scene for what bid fair to be four very harried and hectic years. He would expect the new Democratic nominee to be defeated in the election this fall. He can conceive politically turbulent and distressful times through which the victorious Republican President and Republican Administration would have to pass and in the process become not a little tarnished and scarred. What might look nicer than the genuine renomination of the undefeated Roosevelt in 1948, ready to prove that his political strength does not rest upon White House prerogatives or WPA handouts, and offering to carry on where he left off as the war and peace were reaching their climactic stages? Certainly this has occurred to the President and it is a possibility which cannot be overlooked.

The prospect that Mr. Roosevelt will embrace any of these three conditions as sufficient reason not to run again seems slight, indeed, but as long as it exists, the alternative candidates deserve to be examined. The alternatives seem to be these—safely listed in alphabetical order:

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia newspaper publisher, orchardist and farmer, for whose Presidential prospects a national political organization has lately been formed with the Senator's explicit disavowal. He said he would prefer to continue to serve in the Senate, where, since he was appointed in 1933 to fill the unexpired term of the late Claude A. Swanson, and twice elected, he has earned a national reputation more because of his telling criticism of the Administration than his support of it. He has been a strong advocate of governmental economy and has spoken for a substantial dismantling of the federal bureaucracy. He would be satisfactory to the Party conservatives.

Former Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes, Congressional veteran, member of the House from 1911 to 1925, and a member of the Senate from 1931 to 1943, one of the most able middle-road pilots of New-Deal legislation, a supporter of the objectives of the Administration whose relations with Congressional critics of the New Deal have always been cordial; trusted by New Dealers and anti-New Dealers alike. He has executed difficult and unpopular wartime policies in his rôle as War Mobilization Director as efficiently as the circumstances of his relation to the President permitted.

Justice William O. Douglas, former Columbia and Yale law professor, principal architect of the New Deal's famous Securities and Exchange Act, and the highly efficient administrative head of the SEC itself from 1936 to 1939; authentic New Dealer.

Cordell Hull, who was fighting high tariffs when Smoot and Hawley were in short pants and who must have felt his crusade had made tremendous strides —or that the rest of his countrymen were catching up with him—when Alf M. Landon lately urged the Republicans to become a low-tariff party to save capitalism. Mr. Hull is the nation's venerable and venerated Secretary of State, embodying, as he does, America's unity behind full participation in the peace. If he could have been nominated in 1940, he might be President today. It is unlikely that he would be willing to make the race this year.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, one of the United Nations' most brilliant organizers and strategists; an outstanding citizen, a soldier-statesman, who, I feel sure, does not want to run for political office.

Paul V. McNutt, who had a hard time to keep from being nominated for the Vice-Presidency in 1940. He has been Dean of the Indiana School of Law, Governor of his State, an accused but not a proved member of the Indiana Two Per Cent Club, whose activities wouldn't be approved by the Hatch Act. He has been U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, Federal Security Administrator, Director of the War Manpower Commission, and is accounted both able and astute as well as good-looking.

Sam Rayburn, a middle-of-the-road Texas Democrat, who as a member of Congress since 1913 was calling for some of the New-Deal reforms before the New Deal was ever heard of and before Mr. Roosevelt had come to town. He is Speaker of the House and was the man the Chicago Convention really wanted to nominate for Vice-President four years ago.

Henry A. Wallace, the Vice-Presidential incumbent, a former Republican, the New Deal's two-term Secretary of Agriculture, originator of the Triple A and the "ever-normal granary." He was selected by the President, booed by the Convention delegates, and imposed on the Party in 1940; an original thinker and an honest and faithful public servant who wants to see the New Deal go on and on, regardless of what Mr. Roosevelt says about burying its slogans.

* * *

All of these men are Vice-Presidential as well as Presidential timber. Two other Washington figures are also mentioned more particularly as Vice-Presidential prospects. They are Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former chairman of United States Steel, and now Undersecretary of State, an eligible Virginia Democrat; and Donald Nelson, former Sears Roebuck vice-president, who was working for all-out war production before the WPB was born, a liberal business executive of many attainments.

Again, I say, there are no real "dark-horse" candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination. That's just outdated pre-New Deal political nomenclature. Mr. Roosevelt's 12-year tenancy of the White House (with option on renewal) has abolished dark horses along with the horse and buggy. But there are conceivable alternatives to Mr. Roosevelt should he say "No—period." It would certainly be embarrassing to Washington correspondents if that alternative were not on the foregoing list.

[Photos on this page by Harris & Ewing, Wide World, Associated Press.]

Fun of the Forces

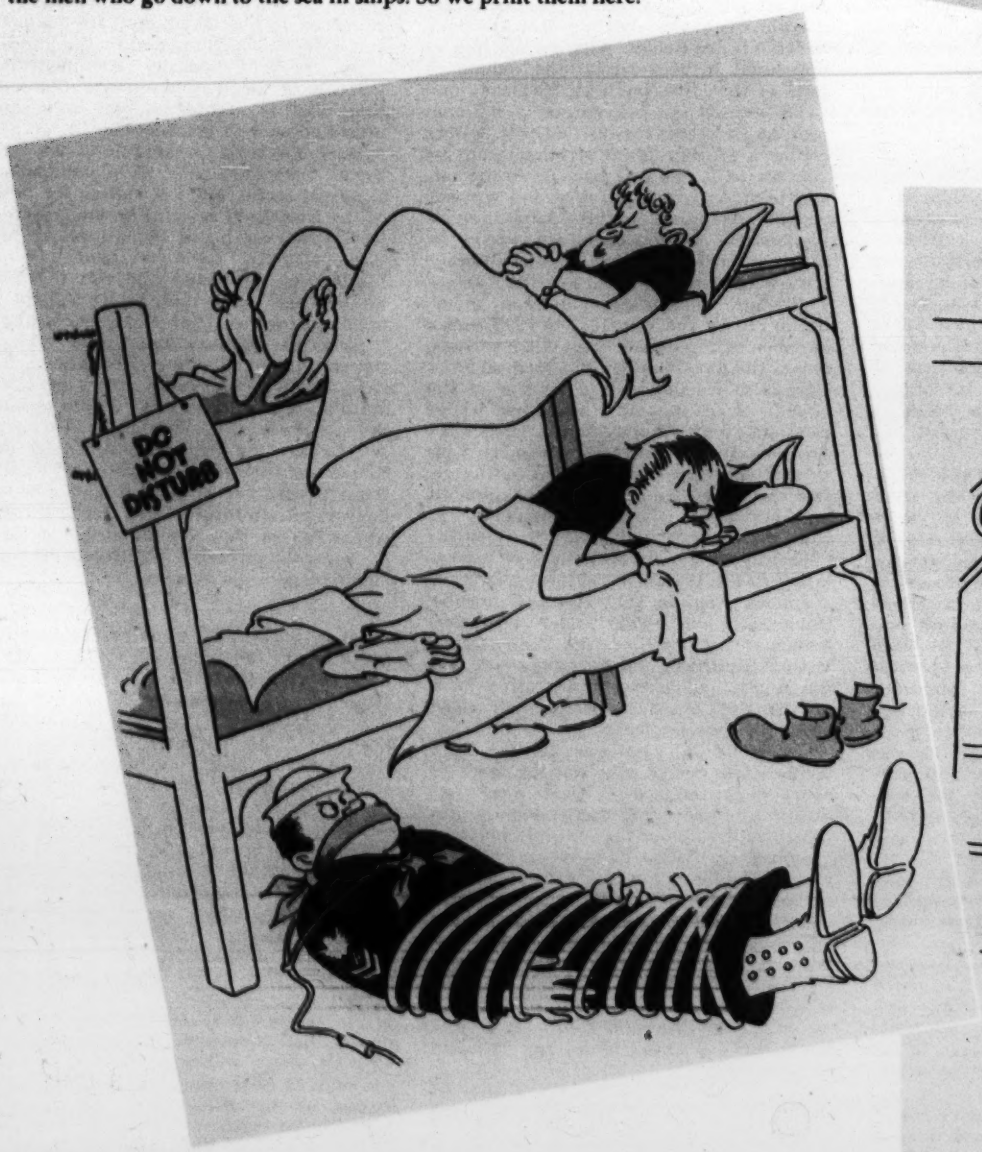
The "Four Freedoms"

By Norman Samaha

FREEDOM FROM CHOW LINE

Norman Samaha, a member of the United States Coast Guard, has his own ideas of the Four Freedoms. He, too, feels that his are essential to human welfare, and particularly the welfare of the men who go down to the sea in ships. So we print them here.

FREEDOM FROM "SOUGEE"



FREEDOM OF SLEEP

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Greece Awaits Deliverance

By Andre Michalopoulos

On October 26, 1940, Count Grazzi, the Italian Minister in Athens, gave a banquet for members of the Greek Government, at which he said: "This is a war between two worlds and two ideologies. On the one hand, there is the Axis victoriously spreading the New Order of its might throughout the world: on the other hand, we have the old democracies, effete and inefficient, crumbling to destruction. Whatever may be the course of this war," he added, "one thing is certain: Greece and Italy will always be friends."

Less than two days later, at 3 a. m., on October 28, the same Count Grazzi delivered an ultimatum to the Greek Prime Minister, and Greece stripped to fight Italy, a nation seven times her size, behind which stood Germany, the greatest military power in the world, already holding in her constricting and tyrannous grip the whole of Europe north of the Balkans.

The Greeks defeated the Italians in a series of battles lasting six months, and stood up to the Germans for seven weeks. And Greek resistance turned out to be a major Nazi defeat in the Mediterranean area: for in the winter of 1940-1941 it saved Egypt and Moscow by upsetting the enemy's timetable.

When the Germans finally got their grip upon Greece they took a terrible revenge. Their allies, the Bulgars, were encouraged to massacre 30,000 Greeks in Thrace and Macedonia, and to expel 110,000 farmers from the same area, all of whom perished in the rocky mountains to the south. The Nazis themselves and their Italian allies caused the death by starvation of 880,000 others, so that 15 per cent of Greece's population has been eliminated, and the whole country suffers from undernourishment. Thus in Greece, and over the whole European continent, did the Nazis hope to extort total subservience to the "master race." But the free peoples of Europe were not Germans: their tradition did not look back to the spurred and polished boot of a Junker. And by their faith in the midst of suffering the conquered nations are steadily overcoming their conquerors.

To many it might seem reasonable to suppose that the present definite reversal of their fortunes would make the Germans more tractable in their relations with the people still under their control, in the hope of a partial last-minute reconciliation. But the Teuton-Goddess Oligarchy, weaving her thread of destiny through the generations, stands behind the puppet Hitler with his generals, and is already spreading the web of the next aggression.

With military defeat at hand, the Germans are intensifying the horrors of occupation to an unprecedented degree. In Greece, towns and villages are being razed to the ground, and the male population is being systematically exterminated. And these methods of increasing savagery are being applied throughout Europe.

For this is the German plan of self-insurance against defeat. By the material destruction and racial devitalization of the countries around them, they believe that they will succeed in eliminating all competition for the future. They themselves, they believe, may suffer a considerable degree of punishment, inconvenience, military control, industrial and even political dismemberment. But the civilized democracies will not deliberately massacre, starve, or devitalize them. And so, when eventually Allied control is relaxed, they will be, in the physical and material sphere, in a relatively stronger position as regards the nations of continental Europe than they were at the beginning of this war.

Nevertheless, the more brutal the Germans become, the faster the peoples of freedom under their domination cling to their faith.

Seven and a half million Greeks are fighting the Germans with all their moral strength, and all the physical strength that is left to them, because they believe Western democracy shares their convictions with the same intensity and the same singleness of purpose: that in fact the peoples of the West would be prepared to accept the same sacrifice as they themselves have accepted in order that freedom may prevail.

Well may the Greeks and the other oppressed peoples be bewildered by the muddy stream which occasionally flows from the democratic springs of the West. While thousands of humble folk are dying cheerfully for a great ideal, the sponsors of that ideal do not disdain to enter into doubtful negotiations. Expediency, they say, dictates. But it certainly was not expediency that commanded 8,000,000 Greeks to stand up to 50,000,000 Italians and 85,000,000 Germans. Nor was it expediency, but a high ideal of honor and patriotism, that inspired General de Gaulle and his followers to foster the flame of France's glory in the hollow of their hand and protect it against the storm of doubt and treason that blew about them.

The harlot Expediency also dictates—we are told—co-belligerency with Victor Emmanuel, who said he would abdicate rather than fight France, and with Badoglio of glorious Ethiopian poison-gas victories and more glorious Albanian defeats. Soon the gentle Bulgars may be welcome co-belligerents, for Expediency, with a provocative sweep of her dress, is taking her seat by the side of Liberty.

But there is, in truth, a grave danger in these tactics. The responsibility rests with the four great powers, because by reason of the total effort of their struggle and sacrifice the occupied nations will emerge from the war free indeed, but completely exhausted.

They will be distracted by urgent problems created for them by the moral, physical, and material ruins surrounding them, and they will not be able for some time to devote themselves to more general responsibilities. These they will willingly assume later, when they recover their balance. Having been called upon to give so much more in the common cause than their more powerful brethren, they will look to these for the establishment of at least the first foundations of a lasting peace, and for the complete unity of purpose which is an essential prerequisite thereof.

In fact, the exhausted nations will look to a close combination of the four great democratic powers for joint leadership and guidance. In this close collaboration lies the future of democracy. For if the great democracies are not united, if America, Great Britain, and Russia follow paths which only slightly diverge, then civil strife will automatically break out all over Europe, on soil made ready for revolution by misery. In every country the bewilderment at the lack of cohesion among the great powers will result in one party seeking the support of America, another the support of Britain, a third will look to a new light from the East. And in the confusion which will ensue Europe will either fall an easy prey to Germany or more probably will founder in universal anarchy. And in a new alignment on the basis of power politics, eventually America will find herself alone against Asia.

Therefore, the only sane solution is a complete agreement between the great powers, and it is to be hoped that the recent conferences in Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran are more than indicative of the possibility of an agreement on a permanent basis. And a permanent basis means a world organization to which, under the leadership of the great, all nations would eventually contribute their share in assuring world security, justice, and economic exchanges.

Herein, too, lies the solution of the problem of Germany and her satellites. A positive solution. Occupation of Germany, disarmament, political and industrial disintegration are initial measures which will have to be taken. But at best they constitute a negative—a preventive solution. And the future of the world cannot be stabilized upon negation.

In a world organization the economic weapon, carried far beyond the inefficient limitations of prewar League of Nations sanctions, which resolved themselves into a farce, would be the most potent weapon with which to prevent or punish aggression. A world organization should regulate the economic necessity for every individual state, and failure to conform to standards of international decency would entail exclusion and eventual economic distress for the offender. In order to be admitted, Germany would have to conform; in order to stay, she would have to behave.

A. P., Wide World Photos

Athens, the Capital of Greece, Showing Ruins of Temple of Jupiter. At Left, One of Greek Women Guerrillas Armed to Fight Alongside Avenging Countrymen. In the Background, Greek Natives Who Sought Refuge in the Mountains From the Germans

Yankee Town Meeting

By Pearl Strachan

A Typical Town Meeting Scene in New England. Finances Is the Topic Under Discussion. A Townsman Tries to Convince the Others That a Town Should Establish Credit, That It Is a Sound Way of Doing Business, But the Farmers Seem to Doubt It

YOU MIGHT THINK they are not interested. You might think they are about to fall asleep. They have just eaten clam stew and home-cooked doughnuts and several kinds of pie, served by the Daughters of Pocahontas. And the Daughters of Pocahontas are the distaff side of the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Improved Order of Red Men, says the lady with the steaming jug, existed long before the Masons. You might not agree with her, but she likes to think it's that way.

Two grandmothers from the "Neck" sit by the stove, and every now and then a big fellow in felt boots throws in another lot of wood. Other men in felt boots and plaid mackinaws lean against the back wall. Here and there a pair of rubber boots indicates the fishing trade. Both adults and children occupy the long benches in the middle of Red Men's Hall, for the entire family goes to Town Meeting on the coast of Maine.

The ice has just begun to break at Town Meeting time. The long fingers of water round the Harpswell peninsula are a deep and glittering blue. The small lobster craft that got frozen in a cove will soon be free, but the wind that sweeps into the spruce board building, every time the door opens to let in another voter, feels like the first week in January instead of the first week in March.

Everyone voted before dinner. By breakfast time Henry Allen, carpenter, had been chosen Moderator. If you read the "warrant" addressed to "any constable of the Town of Harpswell," it would be clear to you that the first business of Town Meeting is "to choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting." The balloting, which goes on (theoretically) till 3 o'clock, is for the purpose of choosing three Selectmen, a Town Clerk, a Town Treasurer, a Collector of Taxes, a Road Commissioner, and one member of the School Committee.

* * *

As I said, you might think they were not interested. They haven't much to say, though at dinnertime conversation flowed easily enough. One man invited another, whom he hadn't seen since last Town Meeting, to go tuna fishing with him in the summer, provided Washington will let him use that new gun for shooting harpoons. Another wondered if the dance in the evening would raise the $30 necessary to pay the six-piece orchestra from Bath. Several sighed audibly for the old times—when there was heated argument, like the year they voted on the Bailey Island Bridge, and Town Meeting went on until "long about dark."

This time they are likely to get through the 38 "articles" within an hour or two, and there won't be any controversy to speak of. Another Bailey Island Bridge proposal and most of the 1,300 residents from Harpswell proper, Great Island, Bailey Island and Orr's Island, would be here. But this year two or three hundred are enough to see that everything is done in orderly fashion.

The Moderator is a studious-faced man with a quiet voice and an oval head, quite bald, whose gentle manner seems to increase the general drowsiness. The sign above him—"Skate at Your Own Risk"—implies that the hall serves also as a rink. He slips so easily from one "article" to another, following every motion with a cool "Moved and seconded," though no "seconding" voice has been heard at all, that you might begin to wonder. When his claw-hammer knocks upon the bench before him, and he declares, "It is a vote," though you saw no hands raised in answer to his "If that is your mind make it manifest," you begin to realize that the people are not uninterested, that he knows exactly how they feel on every question.

When he says "Moved and seconded," without waiting for the voice that seconds, he is not "putting anything over" on them. Every "article" has been thoroughly discussed in the general store, at the Post Office, down on the wharfs, in the farm kitchen, weeks before Town Meeting. Nothing can be injected into the meeting which is not included in the printed list of articles. He has before him what national statesmen have prayed for—an informed public. The voting will be the result of informed public opinion.

Politics in the small New England town is the leisure occupation of farmers, fishermen, schoolteachers, carpenters, bricklayers, and housewives. The Selectmen survey roads and sidewalks, tread the town boundaries, administer welfare and relief, appoint fire chiefs and policemen, in their spare time. It is an individual responsibility, and every person in the town is in a position to check on their sincerity and competence. There are no career politicians here, not unless you call the fellow who hasn't missed a Town Meeting in half a century a politician. And the democracy of Town Meeting usually follows through to representation in State and Federal legislatures, in the case of persons thus trained.

With scarcely a hitch, this year's Town Meeting at Harpswell disposes of 38 articles in record time. That the townsfolk are not falling asleep is evident the minute the Moderator reads the article on the resumption of street lighting. The wartime blackout has been lifted. Shall the lights be turned on again? They cost the town $1,300 a year. Somebody moves to dispense with the article, but the slight stir among the people leads the Moderator to insist on a show of hands. He counts them and says, "They don't want to dispense with this article, Joe." A woman on the front row says to her neighbor, "You just can't get bulbs for flashlights, or batteries, either. We need more light to go out at night." Then it is moved and seconded that the lighting be resumed. The hammer comes down on the wooden bench. "It is a vote."

A young woman whose baby has begun to fuss a little gets up and leaves the hall. She is satisfied that all is going along in a satisfactory manner, and her presence is no longer needed. Besides, the wind is just right for drying. She can go home and wash the clothes she put to soak before breakfast, and get them all dried for ironing before dark.

You might look round at the weathered faces under the cap visors, at the plaid shirts and the heavy boots and then be particularly impressed by the owners' views on education. You might even recall, if you had seen them, the village groups of the Old World near election time, the gathering perhaps at the village pub. And you would grant that there was something a little different in the cracker-barrel approach.

When a fisherman says, "Mr. Moderator, the School Board recommends that the town raise $5,500 for high school tuition" (to be paid to a neighboring town), his motion immediately becomes a vote. The cost of education has been talked over in detail in the general store. Every child in town knows what the schoolteachers are paid, and what the town spends on books and pencils.

In the Town Report, which every voter brings to Town Meeting, the Superintendent of Schools writes, regarding the shortage of teachers: "It is due largely to the fact that thousands of teachers who have been receiving less than a living wage have accepted positions in other lines of employment that offered higher wages. We may not like the idea, but apparently the only logical solution to this problem in the long run is to make school teaching financially as attractive as other branches of service."

* * *

Boys and girls are attending Town Meeting. It is considered by their parents to be part of their training. They have probably read the Superintendent's report, which continues: "With wages as high as they are at the present time and the cost of attending school advanced, it behooves every student and every parent involved to see that no student 'loafs' or fritters his time away in high school through lack of proper application, or through irregular attendance. . . . In the postwar world, education is bound to become more and more indispensable. . . . Let no boy or girl sell a chance to obtain all possible training and education for a little immediate cash, offered by some 'temporary job.'"

The name of each pupil graduated from the common schools is printed in the Town Report, as well as the amount granted each one for higher education.

The Town Meeting form of government, still preserved in about 1,000 communities throughout New England, has not changed much since the days of the first settlers. As John Gould writes in his interesting little book, "New England Town Meeting": "Absolute independence characterizes Town Meeting. No one tells a Yankee how to vote, no one dictates; and only another Yankee can persuade. In a world where Democracy perishes, and in a country where self-government occupies every thinking mind, it is startling and refreshing to find New England Town Meeting alive and able and in the hands of a tight-fisted people who keep their heritage well."

The Attentiveness of These Harpswell Women Is Typical—Men Participate With Equal Interest, But With Studied Detachment

Choristers of Spring

By Jennie Reed

IT DOES NOT REQUIRE a musical ear to distinguish between different bird songs. It does require an attentive ear, alert for every detail. With patience, we can train ourselves to listen accurately and to discriminate between the songs of different species of birds. We can learn to recognize a slight similarity in the songs of various birds of the same family, as the field and vesper sparrows or the robin and bluebird. We can have the thrill of discovering, also, that many birds have more than one song and that they sing the same song differently at different times. Often two birds of the same species, or even the same individual bird, sing variations of the usual song of that species.

Once I made notes while listening to a song sparrow and found that he could sing eight variations of the same tune. Since then I have read that "Songy" sometimes indulges in as many as 12 dissimilar arrangements. Originality is not always clothed in human form!

One summer I enjoyed a robin who played an interesting trick with the usual robin song by prefacing it with two short, sharp notes as if whistling for a dog. Another robin giggled—"Cheerily, cheerily—tee-hee-hee!" Still another sang in very rich, full, bell-like tones, showing plainly his cousinship with the thrushes.

Some people think there is no conscious expression of joy, sadness, love nor any other emotion in the songs of birds. Others believe there are all of these and many more. We cannot know just what the birds think and feel; but it certainly adds greatly to the enjoyment of bird study if we believe that they have thoughts and feelings much like ours and that they express them in song. It brings us, like Hiawatha, into closer sympathy with and understanding of these "little brothers" of the wild. Are not the bobolink and wren bubbling over with happiness? The plaintive "Pee-ah-wee, ah, pee-ah-wee-pe-wee" of the wood pewee, on the other hand, seems deeply sad. To some the cooing of the mourning dove has a sorrowful note, but to me it is an expression of the peace and quiet of old orchards and clumps of evergreens.

Many attempts have been made to adapt words to the songs of birds. Some of these words have given the birds their names, as Bob White, Bobolink, and Kill Deer. In many cases imagination has been given freer play than accuracy. My interpretation of the song sparrow's lyric is, "Sw-eet, sw-eet, sw-eeter-r-r, sweet, sweet, sweet." I think this is more nearly like the sounds the bird usually makes when in full song than any other I have read. Gene Stratton-Porter, doubtless stretching her imagination purposely, made him sing, "I can sew and mend and babies tend."

In the United States the white-throated sparrow is often called the Peabody bird because his song sounds like "Pea-body, Pea-body, Pea-body bird." In Canada, naturally, the accepted wording is "Sweet Canada, Canada, Canada."

A well-known example of these differences in interpretation is the "O-la-lee" or "Conk-err-ee" of the red-winged blackbird. "Tseeu-tseeer" may be more exact, but who would not rather, on a bright morning in late winter, hear the first meadowlark whistle, "Spring-o'-the year?"

The brown thrasher, a member of the same family as the catbird, mocking bird, and wrens, many of whom are skillful musicians, can almost talk, so versatile is he. Henry David Thoreau said that when he was planting beans in his garden at Walden Pond, a brown thrasher kept saying, "Drop it—drop it! Cover it up—cover it up!"

By using a little imagination and a quick ear one may, without sacrificing much accuracy, enjoy an amusing, one-sided conversation from this dignified comedian's loquacious throat. Out in the woods one afternoon I jotted down his monologue as he delivered it. He gave me so little time to think that I believe my record would compare favorably, at least in the vowel sounds, with that of anyone who might have taken the same "dictation."

Here it is: "Oh, they do—they do—they do? Ha! Ha! Ha! Right—right. I believe it—believe it. Pretty, pretty, pretty! Sw-eet, sw-eet, sw-eet! Sing it, sing it! Yes, it is, it is. Hurry up! You oughta get it, oughta get it! Hello! Hello! Howdy-do? Howdy-do? Quite so—so. What cheer! What cheer! Clever—think it's pretty? Jay bird! Jay bird! Whee-ee-ee-ee!"

One rainy April afternoon I listened for about 15 minutes to the sweetest, most delicately lovely bird song I have ever heard. It was some time before I could locate the singer. He was practicing a little ventriloquism—a trick of which many birds are capable. Finally I caught sight of him—a small, gray bird on one of the highest twigs of an old apple tree. It was a slate-colored junco or snowbird. The melody was so faint and so finely modulated that it was difficult at times to hear it above the soft whisper of the misty rain; yet it was as clear as the ring of antique crystal.

I had read of "fairy music" being heard in early spring—the under-the-breath singing of migrating birds seemingly rehearsing their mating songs to themselves before going on to their nesting sites farther north. Surely this was it!

Had it happened a few years earlier I should not have heard it because I had not then trained my ears to be ever on the alert for the tiny sounds of nature—the voices from Fairyland—that so often are the most beautiful. The pleasure—and the memory—of that one rare experience are sufficient reward for all my efforts in the study of the songs of birds.

Wide World, Keystone View Co.

FLEDGLINGS SERENADE THEIR MOTHER THRUSH

ROBIN STANDS GUARD OVER HER NEST

Bunky Didn't Forget

ANIMALS DO NOT FORGET human kindness. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Matley of Reno, Nevada, know that, for Bunky, their pet porcupine, returned to them after an absence of 10 years. She was heavier and looked older, but the Matleys are positive it was Bunky.

"Why, she ate bread and milk out of a saucer, just like she did when she lived with us. And I found her on the porch, asleep under the table, exactly where she always slept during the 14 months we had her," asserted Mrs. Matley.

Bunky's long, sharp claws are very handy at opening screen doors! That's how she used to get into the screened porch when she was young and . . . she didn't forget.

Mrs. Matley said when Bunky really grew up from babyhood she drank a quart of milk a day, ate quantities of bread, leaves and bark and all sorts of growing things. She was particularly fond of apples. However, she liked milk the best of everything. Warm, fresh from the cow, preferably.

Bunky wasn't a clock watcher, she was a whistle-listener. When the boys took the milk buckets and whistled their way to the barn, she was right at their heels.

"And," interrupted Isabel, the young lady of the house, "her name wasn't 'Bunky' at all. It was 'Bunker Hill,' but I never could make anybody call her that!"

Young Sam Clemens on the Mississippi With Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn, and Jim and His Dog, Seeking Buried Treasure

The Filming of Mark Twain

By Frank Daugherty

PROPERLY, it would take Mark Twain himself to write anything as brashly titled as the new film which Producer Jesse Lasky has just completed for Warner Brothers. He has called it "The Adventures of Mark Twain," and, according to his own testimony, trembled a little when he did so.

But the title came directly as the result of a Gallup poll. The poll asked if the public would be receptive at this time to a Twain life story done in films. The public said it would; not only that, but it volunteered the information that it would like a story based upon the adventurous highlights of the author's career. What was there to do after that but call the adventures of the man who wrote the adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn "The Adventures of Mark Twain"?

Two years and four months before the cameras rolled, and while he was in Jackson, Tenn., seeing to the filming of his earlier film, "Sergeant York," Lasky decided to undertake the job. He had met and talked with persons who knew Twain. He had been to Hannibal, Mo., Twain's birthplace. Most important of all, perhaps, he had already prepared himself for the job by filming three of Twain's stories. These were "Pudd'nhead Wilson," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," and "Huckleberry Finn."

There followed a research job which entailed (by the studio research department) perusal of 1,750 books and periodicals, the assembly of 2,345 photographs, and the interviewing (in person or by letter) of 448 individuals. The photographs included originals or copies of every available portrait of Twain, along with pictures of hundreds of articles to be used as film properties, from Mississippi steamboats to jumping frogs.

In addition, 100 feet of film, taken of Mark Twain in his later years, was obtained and proved very helpful to Fredric March, playing the rôle of Twain, for the more modern ending of the story.

In characterizing Twain, from his early twenties until his passing at 75, March had seven makeup changes and 32 wardrobe shifts, none of them particularly different from the others, but each shading the character he was trying to reproduce. Watching the actor on the set during the making of the film, I should offer the judgment that his later characterization, Twain in advanced life, was one of the most remarkable portrayals I have seen in Hollywood. Anyone familiar with the many photographs of Twain at this period will have no difficulty recognizing who is being acted.

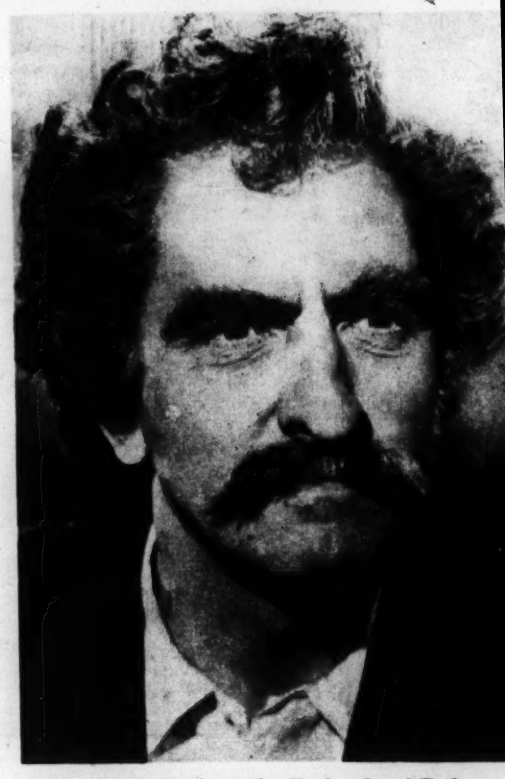
* * *

The picture is the second in a series of biographical pictures of American figures Lasky set himself some years ago to make. The first of these was "Sergeant York," the next to be released will be "Rhapsody in Blue," the life of George Gershwin.

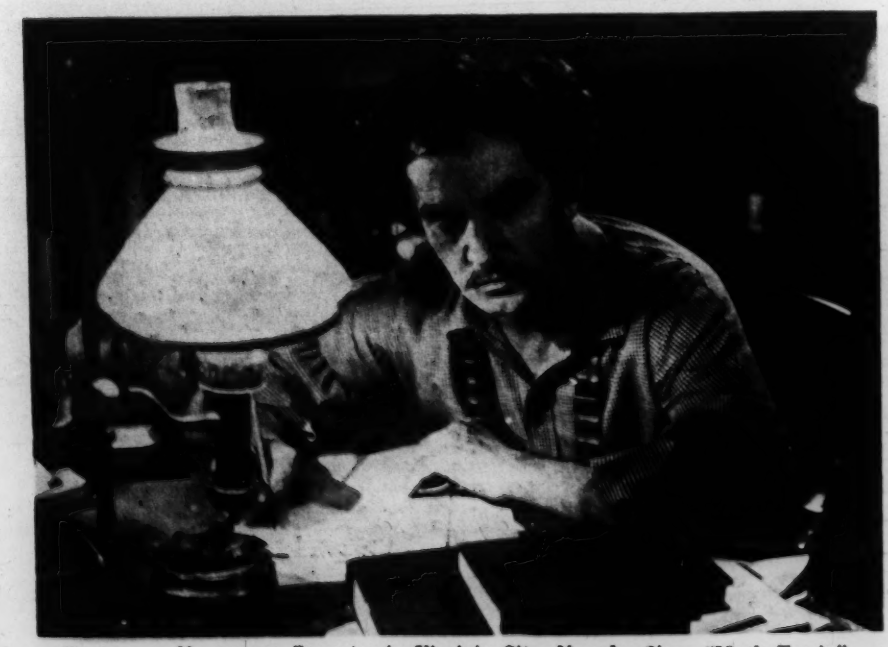
It was his intention in the beginning of that period to confine his film work to Americana, but Lasky says now that he believes he will want to make other films between the film biographies. The pattern, he feels, is very much the same, however different the stories; and to keep abreast of developing techniques, he believes it will be best for him to make the biographical features only intermittently.

It might be said that Hollywood itself is at the moment a little undecided about biographical films. When well made they are very successful. Never as popular as some other types of film, there have, nevertheless, been some rarely good ones. It is not possible, in the short space of an hour and a half, to show all the events of a lifetime. The careful scholarship of the biographical book is usually out of the question. Yet in rare instances biographical films have been made which seemed to catch the essence of the subject's life and to project it with both taste and inspiriting enthusiasm upon the screen.

Such a film was George Arliss' "Disraeli," now generally forgotten, but to at least one Hollywood resident a singu-



Mark Twain as the Husband and Father



Clemens as Newspaper Reporter in Virginia City, Nevada, Signs "Mark Twain" as Pen Name for First Time

Alexis Smith as Olivia Langdon Clemens Encourages Her Husband to Continue His Literary Efforts on a Brighter Morrow

d and Father

Author Falls in Love With Livy's Miniature

Mark Twain Becomes Mining Prospector

Mark Twain's Famous "Notice to Birds," Especially to Baritones

At Whittier Dinner, He Meets American Literary Lights

larly charming and successful film. Paul Muni's "Pasteur" is sometimes credited here with being the forerunner of the biographical film; but, as with "Mme. Curie," "The Life of Alexander Graham Bell," and "Pride of the Yankees," the story of Lou Gehrig, the subject seemed, to me at least, too specialized to fit the ideal biographical film.

This is not to say that biographical films about statesmen make the ideal ones, either; for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Parnell," with Clark Gable, marked a "low" for this type of film which has been reached by no other. On the other hand, both RKO's "Abraham Lincoln," from Robert Sherwood's play, and Twentieth Century-Fox's "Young Mr. Lincoln" were unusual and worthy films, and generally acclaimed as such, though their box-office worth was less than had been expected.

One of the most successful biographical films, and a complete surprise, even to its producers, was Hartzel Spence's "One Foot in Heaven," which also, incidentally, starred Mr. March. Success in unusual measure also attended James Cagney's "Yankee Doodle Dandy," the life of George M. Cohan.

* * *

Projected biographical films, either soon to be seen upon the screen, or now making on Hollywood sound stages, include a mammoth production of the life of Woodrow Wilson, called "Wilson"; "The Story of Dr. Wassell," the title of which is self-explanatory; a story of the life of Eddie Rickenbacker; a story of the life of Al Jolson; a story of the life of Will Rogers; one on the life of Helen Morgan, one on the life of Buffalo Bill, and others.

It may have been this rush to film a life of any and every American character which discouraged Lasky from continuing uninterrupted his series of biographies of American figures. And yet, though some of these projected films will be good and some bad, the tendency toward making biographical films marks some advance in Hollywood's method of film-making.

A biographical film, in the first place, indicates research, a use of facts at least for jumping-off places for the story incidents. In "The Adventures of Mark Twain," a great sheaf of actual Twain sayings was collected and used wherever possible. All this promises acquaintance with factual effects in future films. A love story of some sort is still considered essential, even in the biographical film, and one was used in the Twain picture. But it was considerably less dominant than it is in the run-of-the-mill fiction film.

One of the current jokes about biographical films concerns the number of times actor Don Ameche has portrayed the life of some well-known figure; but Ameche is not the chief offender by any means. He has made only three biographical films, while most other actors have at least equaled this figure, and some have exceeded it.

One of the worth-while effects of the biographical film, according to Producer Lasky, is the effectual introduction of well-known characters, other than the central figures of the film. In "The Adventures of Mark Twain" such notables as Ulysses S. Grant, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Greenleaf Whittier, Bret Harte, and William Dean Howells, to say nothing of Kipling, Lord Curzon and some others, are exposed, at least briefly, to the camera; and part of the story plot hinges upon Twain's meeting with some of these at the famous Whittier birthday dinner.

* * *

Another thing that makes biographical films valuable, the producer believes, is the possibility offered for using actual historical backgrounds in the filming; and, as in the case of a writer, actual material from books.

This picture was in production 69 camera days. It was filmed on 85 different studio settings and nine locations, among these being Hannibal, Mo., Twain's boyhood home; the Twain Quarry Farm study at Elmira, N. Y., and the still-preserved home in Hartford, Conn.

River scenes in the life of the young Mark Twain, as depicted in "Life on the Mississippi," and some of the western mining scenes of his twenties, are reproduced. The original jumping-frog contest, made famous by Twain's story, "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras," is re-enacted.

The producer was convinced that the likeness of the actor to the original must be convincing. but, as indicated, Mr. March's success was considered one of the most remarkable feats of makeup here in some time. Mr. March was, incidentally, the choice of the author's daughter, Mrs. Clara Gabrilovitch, for the rôle.

Mr. Lasky was particularly pleased with the performance of the young actress, Alexis Smith, in the rôle of Olivia Langdon Clemens, the writer's wife. Miss Smith is hardly older than her own daughters depicted in the later reels of the film, and was faced with makeup difficulties herself, though verisimilitude was not as necessary as with March.

Some of the technical advisers on the film are unusual enough to be mentioned. Richard Lemen, a Mississippi River steamboating authority, was brought here for the film, as was Mrs. Mary Angel, daughter and wife of Oxford dons, who witnessed the awarding of the degree from that college to Twain, and who helped reproduce the event. Lasky, a gold miner in Alaska in his younger days, was himself the expert on the mining scenes.

Chancellor of Oxford University Presents Mark Twain With Honorary Degree as America's Outstanding Man of Letters

Among the New Books

The Shape of Soviet Resistance

The Growth of the Red Army, by D. Fedotoff White. Princeton University Press. $3.75.

THE ABILITY of the Red Army to stage a comeback of astonishing vigor and success against one of the world's outstanding military machines has been one of the surprises of the war, and has contributed in marked degree to the present predicament of the Axis powers.

The Soviets have shown a distinct disinclination to give Allied observers access to information concerning the organization or tactics of their army, and although the strategy involved can be pieced together from the overall results attained, the methods used to forge Soviet armies in full retreat before a victorious foe into an integrated military machine that has all but ejected the Germans from Russian soil have mostly been matters of surmise.

The author is well qualified to undertake this study. He has had an unusual career, having been assistant naval attaché in Washington for Imperial Russia, a lieutenant in the British Navy, a lieutenant commander on duty at a Soviet concentration camp, and was nominated for the chair of naval art at the Soviet Naval War College. Of late he has been chairman of the Philadelphia committee of the British Ministry of Transport.

His book is an analytical study of the development of the Red Army from the time Lenin took power in 1917 to about the time Russia was attacked by Germany. No attempt is made to discuss armament or technical equipment, apart from casual references in connection with the organizational expansion of the Army. Stress, however, is laid on the relation between the growth of the Army and the rapid industrialization of Russia, and the expansion of the Soviet educational system.

The manuscript was practically complete by the end of 1941, and no attempt was made to correlate the conclusions set forth with the developments on the Soviet front after the Nazi onslaught was stemmed. The author remarks that it is left for the reader to judge the pertinence of this decision.

Some of the descriptions of the methods of discipline, which in many instances involved measures of the utmost severity, give an insight into the processes which were instrumental in producing the superb military machine which absorbed the shock of Nazi impact, and possessed sufficient resilience to strike back successfully.

F. L. O.

Third Person Singular

Silly Girl, by Angna Enters. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

THE HEROINE of Angna Enters' new book, Ange, who might just as well have been called Angna (or Anita), is anything but a Silly Girl. For she knows what she wants, devotes all her energies to getting it, and succeeds. It takes a lot of sound common sense and determination to do that.

The book, which is not a novel, autobiographical or otherwise, for it has no plot, nor a "portrait" of personal remembrances but incomplete sketches of them, is as unconventional, irregular, original, and sometimes as annoying, as much of her other creative output.

Ange's drawings may not always be technically correct, yet the figures sprinkled through the new book's pages are very much alive. Her paintings are decidedly informal, yet they have repeatedly been comprised in one-woman shows in major art galleries, and sold to great museums and important people (like movie stars) throughout the land.

This writer especially remembers a portrait of a Massachusetts town with white-faced houses wearing a most circumspect expression, their tidy front lawns and neat walks like so many clean, stiff garments carefully brushed away from any appearance of unrighteousness, all clustered around the little church tilting its small spire into the pure New England air. The perspective may not be just right, but the comment is inescapable.

Ange can make a perspicacious comment in any medium. There is a spirit in man and this spirit in Ange transcends her lack of formal training in the several mediums she essays. That and her inquiring mind, which must find things out and interpret them for itself.

She is not primarily a dancer. She resents the dance world's saying this while at the same time admitting that she has no desire to be one. Yet she incorporates many dance forms in the mimed stage sketches which first made her famous.

From the beginning, the sketches emerged as images which required stage performance for fulfillment. They had to move and breathe, she relates, and once having done that they had to be set down in less transitory line and color. Or sometimes they were thus set down before or as they grew.

These images are characters, often objective, springing from her observation or experience of life, her travels or research into the long serial story of mankind. But the little adolescent figures so sympathetically set forth—as in "Piano Music"—are Ange undergoing the throes of that trying period. In fact, the more one learns about Ange the more one detects of her in some of the adult episodes.

An artist's early struggles in penury and want are always interesting—to read about. One admires the courage and conviction that supplies endurance to achieve a goal. Art, produced from inner necessity, is compelling, whatever strange shape it takes.

Ange, who so thinly disguises her own name, and others like the Wisconsin Players (New Berlin Players in the book), with whom she was associated in her girlhood, and frankly calls others by their rightful appellations, leaves the reader (she always did leave gaps for the spectator to fill in—"collaboration" she calls it) with a feeling of much unsaid and more to be said later.

She is, her publishers announce, planning a series of these personal remembrances. There seems to be no limit to her creative faculties.

MARGARET LLOYD

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Reciting Poetry Keeps Field Marshal in Mood for War—A London Letter

Other Men's Flowers, selected and annotated by A. P. Wavell. London. 10s. 6d.
Growing Up, by Angela Thirkell. London: Hamish Hamilton. 9s. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

LONDON

WHEN HE WAS A SMALL BOY, the aunts of Field Marshal Lord Wavell used to offer him threepence to recite Macaulay's "Horatius." An uncle then gave him sixpence to keep quiet. The habit of reciting, however, has stuck; and in the course of his career the Field Marshal has built up an enormous repertoire. He has now written down, and collected in an anthology, all the poems he knows; and they fill, together with his annotations, more than 400 pages.

They cover a wide range of subjects: Music, Mystery, and Magic, Good Fighting, Love and All That, The Call of the Wild, Conversation Pieces, Last Post, and some others.

* * *

Lord Wavell keeps these poems, not for ornament, but for use, as his aides-de-camp can testify. They listen to him reciting them with politeness; that, as he says, is the privilege of a commander in chief. But his wife and daughters are not so indulgent. Women rarely are, considers the Field Marshal, unless, that is, they have an ulterior motive. This thought prompts him to deep reflection. "I would warn young men," he says, "when they find young women ready, even apparently anxious, to listen to them repeating poetry, to watch their step very carefully."

Lord Wavell does not separate art and life. In moments of personal danger, when an attack is being launched or resisted, he repeats to himself Francis Thompson's "The Hound of Heaven."

* * *

At the beginning of April, 1941, he flew from Cairo to Barce in Cyrenaica. He was preoccupied with the problem of dealing with Rommel's counterattack. "I was uncomfortable in body," he observes, "for the bomber was cramped and draughty, and in mind, for I knew I had been caught with insufficient strength to meet a heavy counterattack." Yet he found leisure even then to read some verses from an Egyptian newspaper:

> The bombs have shattered my churches,
> have torn my streets apart,
> But they have not bent my spirit and
> they shall not break my heart.
> For my people's faith and courage are
> lights of London town
> Which still would shine in legends
> though my last broad bridge were
> down.

"Reading this poem," he says, thinking of the ordeal of London, and "committing it to memory did something to relieve my discomforts of body and mind."

Lord Wavell is a man of war; naturally enough he includes several fighting poems in his book. But he notes a curious fact about his war poems. "Love poems are usually written by those who have been in love; battle poems are seldom written by those who have been in battle."

* * *

War at close quarters does not inspire good poetry. The reason is not that war is horrible, but that it is dull. The men who have written magnificent war poetry, like "Naseby" or "Lepanto," never saw even so much as a decent air raid. Chesterton's

> White founts falling in the courts of
> the sun,
> And the Soldan of Byzantium is smiling
> as they run;
> There is laughter like the fountains in
> that face of all men feared,
> It stirs the forest darkness, the darkness
> of his beard.

is all very well in its way. But there is more of real war in the British soldiers' interminable song of the last great international conflict:

> We're here because we're here,
> Because we're here, because we're here,
> Oh, here we are, oh, here we are,
> Oh, here we are again.

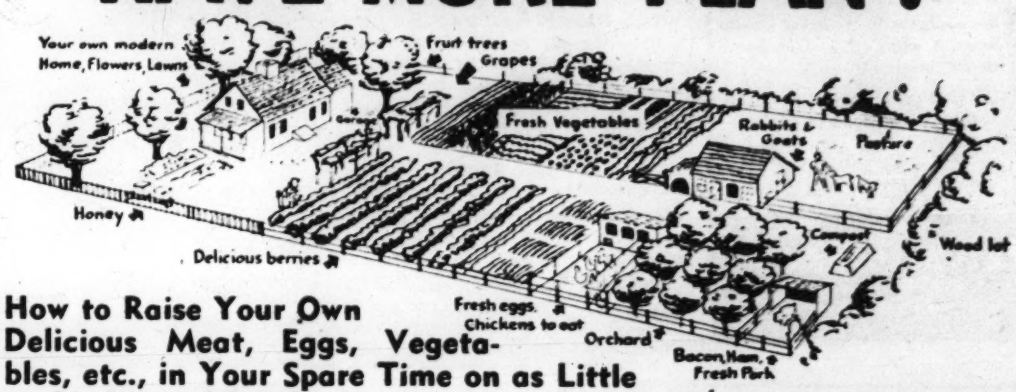
So far as Lord Wavell remembers, the only great general who wrote first-class poetry was Montrose, and Montrose was not one of the greatest of generals, and his best poem is not one of the best of poems. Nor is it about war. "Horace once had a command of troops, but I feel that it must have been a small one; and at his only serious battle, Philippi, he was on the losing side, and had to take to his heels." This is typical of Lord Wavell's informal and easy style, which lightens an exciting and excellent volume.

Angela Thirkell's "Growing Up" is milder stuff than "Other Men's Flowers," but it is not less welcome. Indeed, in a world of terrific happenings it is refreshing to meet another of Mrs. Thirkell's delightful novels, about quiet people of ordinary stature who are as great in their unpretentious way as the heroes of world events.

It is a keen pleasure to meet the station master of Winter Overcotes, whose pride in the cup he has won for the best-kept station on the line is second only to his pride in his missing son. There are two perfectly drawn girl porters who help him—when they feel so disposed—to pack the passengers into the trains. The characters are abundant and well varied, each with his or her story, moving to tears or laughter as Mrs. Thirkell narrates it deftly for our amusement. HAROLD HOBSON

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Have You Heard About My "HAVE-MORE" PLAN?



How to Raise Your Own Delicious Meat, Eggs, Vegetables, etc., in Your Spare Time on as Little as ¾ Acre of Land

Let me tell you how we do it the *easiest, latest,* most *practical* way at our small place.

Maybe you already are raising your own food—or at least part of it. Maybe you are even a full-time farmer. Or maybe you are a city-dweller just hoping and planning ahead.

Whatever your situation, I think you'll be interested in my Plan, because it's really a story—the true story of our place, of my family and me.

It's the story of how we moved to the country outside of New York City . . . How I kept my regular job and how we've gone in for "backyard farming" in our spare time! If you are already doing something like this, you'll want to "compare notes" with me. Maybe I can give you some new ideas . . . short cuts . . . help you get better results!

If you are not yet doing it, but are planning to, you'll find my Plan very helpful. It will tell you how to look for the right kind of place near your job, how to get started the easiest, most inexpensive way. My Plan will show you lots of short cuts, help you avoid many mistakes.

"One Hour a Day"

Some people may think this sort of thing takes a lot of hard unpleasant work. That is not so! It does take some time—but really not very much. We take care of the chores at our place in only one hour a day on the average! It does take some work but it's not unpleasant—it's fun! And it does not take much land—even a fairly large city lot can be enough! The secret, of course, is doing things the easiest, most practical ways, taking advantage of all the modern, scientific, labor-saving methods that have been developed in recent years! And it is these new, easier, better methods that my Plan tells you about! See right hand side of this page for list of things my Plan covers.

Mrs. Robinson and our son, Jack. The home-raised goose I'm holding weighed 10¼ lbs. at 10 weeks of age. All the food it ate was stale bread and grass growing around our place.

Relaxing Recreation

Not only is it fun to have a garden and to raise lots of the other foods you need—*it assures better food.* Really fresh vegetables, milk, eggs, meat, etc., have more vitamins and other *food values in them.* They taste much better—and, of course, raising your own you can have all you want, without worrying about ration points! Being outdoors around the place is *wholesome,* too. The whole family eats better, sleeps better, feels better and gets along together better. Your children, if you have any, have more wholesome surroundings. This "way of life" is really the soundest foundation for family happiness.

Saves on Food Bills and Ration Points

Food prices are very high now—everybody knows that! So just figure out how much you'd save if you raised 50% to 75% of all the food you buy! Not only that—it doesn't take any ration points to raise your own! You can have more food, better food, and save money doing it!

Security Against Hard Times

Maybe you'd like to retire some day. If there's a postwar depression, you might even lose your job. I hope not, but it might happen, and if it did, wouldn't it be swell to have a place where you could raise most of your food, where you could get by with very little cash income? Wouldn't it be a good idea to know how to do these things even if you never have to? I can tell you it sure gives me a feeling of independence and security and I'm sure it would do the same for you!

Well, I guess you can see I'm pretty well "sold" on this whole idea. It's fun, it's *wholesome,* it saves you money, you can eat better, you feel secure and independent. That's why I've told the whole story about it in my "Have-More" Plan, and why I'm offering my Plan for sale (Price $1.00). I wish I could give it away to everybody that might be interested, but of course I can't and after all one dollar isn't very much.

So, if you're interested either to "compare notes" with me or to plan ahead—then send me your name and address and one dollar and I'll send you my Plan by return mail.

Right now is an excellent time of year to start!

Yours for "a little land and a lot of living"—

Ed Robinson

NOT A BOOK!

My "HAVE-MORE" Plan is clear-cut diagrams, pictures, easy-to-understand directions, tables, charts, etc. It shows just how we have applied the most modern, easy, practical labor-saving methods at our place. It shows how you can easily do the same, in your spare time and with plenty of spare time left over! Right now is an excellent time of year to start.

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I'll show you how easy it is to turn surplus vegetables, kitchen parings, alfalfa leaf, etc., into 150 pounds of luscious ham, pork chops, bacon, sausage!

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FRUIT TREES
How to choose and care for them so that they will bear years sooner. Use them for shade trees.

GRAPES, BERRIES
Your investment back each year—and they are awful good eating! Use them for borders and hedges if your place is small.

LOT'S MORE
there isn't room to tell all about here. It's how you can have more—more security, better food, better rest, more fun, more of just about everything that makes life worth living!

You Don't Have To Do The Whole Plan!

Maybe you are interested in only one or a few of the subjects, like the garden or chickens or bees or fruit trees. Maybe you want to start only one step at a time. If so, then don't hesitate to send for the Plan, because what it tells you about any one of the subjects can easily be worth several times the price of the whole Plan (which is $1.00). So, whether you just want to "compare notes" with me, or if you are planning a homestead of your own some day, you'll surely find my Plan very interesting and helpful. Right now is an excellent time of year to start. Clip this coupon and send it while you're thinking of it!

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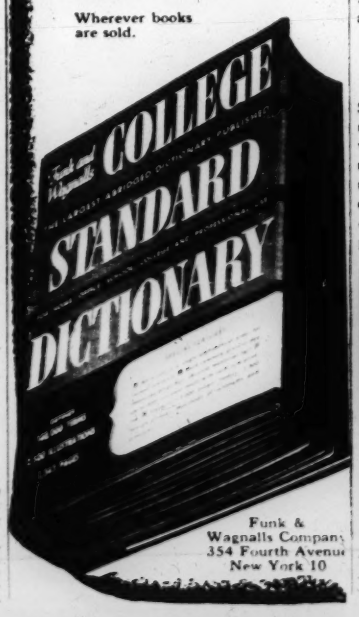

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MEXICO'S GRACEFUL GESTURE of the gift of a school to Chillán (Chee-yárn), that southern city of Chile destroyed by earthquakes three times in three centuries, emphasizes the Pan Americanism of Latin-American countries. There is a wave of fresco-adorned walls, sweeping over Mexico right now and extending to Chile. For since Mexico wished to make a complete present of this schoolhouse, in October, 1941, the Mexican Indian painter, Xavier (Hah-vee-air) Guerrero, was sent down to decorate the two-story school in brave Chillán, where modest homes, trees, and flowers replace the ruined city of 1939.

It is Xavier who was recently commissioned by the Ministry of Education, by order of President Avila Camacho, to adorn the walls of the National Stadium in Mexico City with suitable frescoes. The sweep of the space is enormous and at once Xavier conceived the history of physical education and pageantry as appropriate themes, since fiestas and games are held here.

But to go back to Chillán, Pablo Neruda, the Consul General from Chile in Mexico, in speaking of Guerrero's work there, says: "In his bronzed and Mexican paintings, his ecstatic figures give a satisfying clarity like a cool drink of water."

Permission of Artist, Xavier Guerrero

Hands of the People of Mexico Extend Relief Offering—the Precious Gift of Water, to City of Chillán, Chile

On the north wall there is a painting of two hands holding out a vessel of water, that pure and precious element; the hands of the people of Mexico offering help and relief to the people of Chillán, as the contributions of rich and poor alike made this gift possible.

Pablo Neruda, also an outstanding poet of Latin America, doesn't want one to think of Chillán as desolate. This city, the capital of the Province of Nuble, is but a night's ride from Santiago "in the fastest electric train in South America," he says, and already boasts of Chilean pines. And already the rosy-colored, long, bell-shaped national Chilean flower, the copihue (Ko-péa-way), is brightening the surrounding woods. "This national flower," says Pablo, "can no more be tamed than were those Arancanian Indians of Chillán and southern Chile, when the Spaniards came in 1540. For in cultivated gardens this flower droops, while in its natural environment it radiates joy and brilliancy."

Although those Arancanian Indians withdrew from the Spanish as far as they could, still the local mestizos claim descent from them and even today Chillán has preserved its native songs, customs, and dances. And, adds Pablo: "The peasants in my country, the mestizos, will come riding their horses to this decorated school, and will stand before these paintings a long time, marveling at this work of Guerrero, divining in them racial secrets, still waters which unite us all in the depth of our great continent."

And to the reddish tints of the copihue, Xavier has added his luminous colors, where his frescoes in the foyer and on the stairway of the school cover 165 square meters.

An Aztec Indian, Xavier Guerrero was born in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, in 1898, of a family of artists. His father, a mural painter, was Xavier's first teacher. Although Xavier leaned toward architecture, it is as a fresco painter that he has won fame. Travels in Europe came about in due course, where he noted that the new European School of Art is much the same as the native Mexican art, the heritage of the Aztecs. "Both have few lines, bold effects and simplicity," says Xavier.

Then came this opportunity for Xavier to paint these frescoes in Chillán. He was seven months thinking them out and executing them.

In the depth of the school's stairway, engraved in stone, a man and woman hold baskets of fruit and vegetables, and between them are the words, "Mexico's Gift to Chile, 1939-1942," while a child near by extends a scroll with the lettering, "To Govern is to Educate," the motto of Chile's beloved President Pedro Aguirre Cerda.

Although Xavier had many other offers for fresco work before leaving South America, he accepted but one, that in Santiago, to decorate the Center of Relaxation for the Society of the Hipodromo of Chile. It is a center named after President Aguirre Cerda, who promulgated a law that any concern of any magnitude must have a rest and amusement house for its employees. Here, in four months, Xavier covered 220 square meters of wall space with frescoes to depict the family in rest.

Thus Mexico City and Mexico are linked to Chile by this complete gift of a school. And the frescoes of this Aztec Indian, Xavier Guerrero, constitute another reminder that artificial boundaries are giving way to understanding, helpfulness, and co-operation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

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The Lawn

THIS SEASON home gardeners face continuing problems with their lawns. We must care for them with very little fertilizers and manures, because these materials are still short. Plant food must be used for the production of human food. This makes the spring care of the lawn doubly essential this year.

First, what shall we use in place of fertilizer? As the writer sees the problem, there is one reasonably satisfactory answer. We shall use good loam as a top dressing. There are many landscape gardeners and firms which already have piles of sifted loam ready for use. There may be a demand for this for backyard vegetable gardens to the extent that none is available for lawns—food production is at the top of the priority list. However, the chances are fair that you can secure a cubic yard or two for lawns. Let the loam dry out well before you scatter it. This facilitates even distribution. A layer from a quarter inch to a half inch in depth will provide a good bit of nourishment to the feeding rootlets and help hold moisture during the hot and drier summer months.

* * *

Second, the lawn should be rolled both ways while the soil is still soft and pliable. Careful observation will show one the time when the soil is just right for this. It should not be so soft that the roller sinks in and leaves a gash in the earth; it should be soft enough so that the roller will flatten the small hummocks and bunches that are the result of alternate freezings and thawings during the winter and early spring.

The matter of rolling lawns is admittedly a controversial subject. There are horticulturists who claim that rolling breaks the crowns of grass clumps and does more harm than good. The writer has conducted a number of experiments over a period of ten years on this issue, and all results to date are in favor of a thorough rolling.

* * *

Third, the bare spots and thin spots should be reseeded. Even in the best of lawns small areas will be damaged during the dormant season. With a garden spading fork it is a simple and easy matter to pulverize the top few inches of soil. One word of warning here. Be sure to press the soil down firmly before the seed is planted. Otherwise, the soil will settle and a low spot will be left. This reseeding of small spots should be done as early as the soil can be worked.

Fourth, since nitrogenous fertilizers and animal manures are not plentiful for lawns this year, set the lawn mower a little higher this season. Too close cutting tends to stop the growth of the grass; close cutting allows the sun to dry the top soil. Let the clippings remain on the lawn this year to furnish a moisture-holding mulch.

Last, do not start watering the lawn if a period of dry weather comes in mid-spring. One of the main secrets of a season-long green lawn is a turf where the roots go deeply for food and moisture. If the top two or three inches of soil dry out, the natural tendency for the roots is to go lower in search of moisture. When the time does arrive for using water on the lawn, remember that one long, thorough soaking which wets the soil to a depth of six inches is worth more than a dozen sprinklings. The latter are actually harmful to the roots, tending to keep them near the surface.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

He Thinks in Type

EDITOR GEORGE B. GEE of the Powers Lake, North Dakota, Herald, has attained an outstanding record in the field of editing and printing. Dean of North Dakota newspapermen, he continues busily engaged in writing, editing, handsetting type and running the press for a popular rural weekly.

On his ninetieth birthday the townspeople of Powers Lake surprised him with a demonstration staged before the entrance to his print shop. The town band marched down the street, the businessmen arrived in a body, the townsfolk followed. The band played some lively airs, a minister gave an address of praise, and a handsome gift of money was presented to Editor Gee. So appreciative was he of his fellow townsmen's good will that he could not find words to express his feeling. But when the demonstration was ended, he turned back to his type, where he was at home, and recorded his thoughts to be read by all.

Editor Gee Corrects a Galley on Press Day

For 35 years Editor Gee has been chronicling, in vivid manner, the life of this North Dakota prairie town. His career as a printer began in 1855, when as a boy of 11 he left his farm home in Cortland County, New York, and hired out as an apprentice to the Newark Courier. The editor of that paper tutored him at night until at 20 years of age he was able to pass the state teachers' examinations and begin teaching. This he did, however, only for a short time. He has been with printer's ink practically every day since he was 11.

For a time he was in Marshall, Minn.; then at Charles City, Iowa; New Orleans, and Knoxville, Tenn., where he was shop foreman for several years with the Knoxville Daily News.

Editor Gee's hobby is gardening, which he does before his neighbors are up. L. D. PECK

The perfume of remembrance...

Worth JE REVIENS
(I will return)

unforgettable fragrance

he'll remember it

and you!

SWANK

"So this Frenchman ups and kisses me!"

1. You know how every so often you get a customer you just can't please. Well, I drew first prize the other night — a Frenchman. He complained more than my mother-in-law.

2. So when I brought his coffee I tried to make sure it was just right. It was. But when I set it down in front of him, he shook his head and said, "Take eet away. Zee stimulant I never touch!"

3. "Forget it," I says: "we serve Sanka Coffee." "What ees zis Sanka Coffee?" he asks. "Sanka," I tell him, "is *real* coffee. But 97% of the caffein has been removed, so it's *not* a stimulant."

4. "Good idea, eh?" I asks him. "Good?" he blurts. "Eef eet ees true, eet ees perfect!" And with that he took a sip. "Zee fla-voor, she is wonderful," he sighs. "*Such* a cup of coffee!"

5. Next night, the Frenchman makes a beeline for me. "Eet ees true!" he cries. "Zee coffee she ees not zee stimulant!" And before I can dodge, he kisses me on the cheek! Then, when I saw the tip he'd left, I almost kissed *him!*

VEGETO FIGHTS for freedom

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Listen to The Kate Smith Hour every Friday, Columbia network, 8 P.M., EWT, 7 P.M., CWT, 6 P.M., MWT, 9 P.M., PWT.

On the Beam . . . . . .

Endurance Test

The United Nations are a reality—we must see that it is an enduring reality.—RICHARD K. LAW.

Dangerous Talk

Anything calculated to bring about disunity and wrong thinking in our own country or disunity among us and those allied with us is dangerous talk; it is dangerous propaganda; it is a reflection upon the intelligence of American manhood and womanhood that we do not have patriotism enough . . . to sit around a peace table with anybody upon the face of the earth.—SAM RAYBURN.

Targets to Come

The Danish rifle societies, sports and gymnastics associations have increased their membership by 46,000 in 1943. Their collected membership is now 207,000, the highest it has ever been. Rifle-shooting at targets has long been a popular Danish sport, and the gymnastics and sports associations with their high standards of drill and discipline will also be useful when the time comes to resume military resistance.—DANISH LISTENING POST.

The Price of Progress

Under divine Providence human affairs are so ordered that effort and sacrifice and discipline are inevitably and invariably the price of progress.—FRANK KNOX.

World-Makers

Certainly a man-made world has not proved satisfactory so far, nor is there any reason to believe that a woman-made world would prove any more satisfactory. It might prove less so—as women have had less practice at world-making—but a man-and-woman-made world has never yet been tried; and could well result in better and more friendly human beings all round.—PHYLLIS BOTTOME.

Unity in Foundations

The essential fact about freedom is the elbow room it allows for diversity. But diversity among freedom-loving and freedom-practicing people has unity in its foundations.—WENDELL L. WILLKIE.

"A Stitch in Time"

Had there, as far back as Manchuria, Ethiopia, Munich, Poland, existed a united-nations organization so geared that it would have stepped in and prevented Germany from running riot over the world, horror could have been averted.—FANNIE HURST.

What Sacrifice?

A majority of the people of this country would say that they have weighed guns and butter, and have chosen guns until we achieve victory over the Axis. There is very little evidence, however, that many Americans who are not themselves in the armed forces or who have not seen members of their families go into military service have made any readjustment in their way of living, so far in this war, which could be called a sacrifice.—FAITH M. WILLIAMS, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Effective Organization

We hold that we must advance from the narrow idea of exclusive alliances and regional blocs, which in the end make for bigger and better wars, to effective organization of world unity.—CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Colleges Not Profiteering

It is anticipated that no institution utilized for war training will make a profit and that the only financial advantage will be in keeping faculties busy and physical plants in operation.—RAYMOND WALTERS, LL.D.

False Economy

We spend about 13 times as much to control crime as we spend for education. Adequate appropriations for education, rehabilitation, and recreation would reverse these figures.—CAMILLE MCGEE KELLEY.

"The One Day I Feel Like Munching Something, Not One of Them Brings Me an Apple!"

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100% WOOL NAPHTHALATED

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Arlington Mills

BUY THAT EXTRA WAR BOND

Mrs. Danner's Temptation . . .

Some time ago it became necessary to sort Grandmother's things . . . including a pair of fragrant Pequot Sheets with the notation that she was putting the sheets away to save for Myrtle . . . Aunt Myrtle died when I was tiny and I have been trying to convince my Mother I might as well have the sheets. She has no idea what a temptation Pequots are to a foolish woman who has tried other kinds which are rapidly wearing out while my wedding Pequots continue serenely on their way.

—Gwendolyn E. Danner.
Harvard, Illinois.

PEQUOT is making tremendous quantities of sheets for the armed forces . . . but thanks to greatly increased production we make some for civilian needs too. Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

"You want to be careful about the cleanser you use today!"

Why take chances with coarse, gritty cleansers? Especially today when you want to *protect* your hard-to-replace bathtub, sink, stove or refrigerator. Use safe, gentle Bon Ami! It's free from the coarse grit and strong alkalis that can damage fine porcelain. Yet it's quick, easy to use. Keeps things polished and looking their best!

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"DOUBLE SAFE" CARTONS

Over the Editor's Desk

I HAVE SEEN the new Mark Twain picture which is coming to the screen soon. And I saw it under unusual circumstances. I was alone, save for a publicity man who sat with me. That is quite a test for a picture. Never before did I realize how much an audience means to the enjoyment of a show—the spontaneous whisper, the titter at a joke, the gripping atmosphere, the companionship. I now know the difficulty a critic faces in evaluating a film, as he watches it in a projection room with these elements lacking.

* * *

It is not my province to express an opinion. That I leave to the critics. But I can say "The Adventures of Mark Twain" is not what one would call a humorous picture, although there is humor in it. It is a portrayal of the high lights—a story of the "adventures"—in the career of one of America's most famous writers. The film has been more than two years in the making. It takes about two hours to show.

* * *

The title rôle is played by Fredric March. To do justice to the part, he spent a year studying material about the famed man of letters, talked with individuals who knew him, copied the mannerisms of Twain, and was greatly helped by a film of the writer which Edison had taken and preserved. March has played a wide variety of characters. I saw him on one of the Warner Brothers' sets in Hollywood when he was filming "One Foot in Heaven" with Martha Scott.

* * *

Just what the prospects are for biographical films is discussed in "The Filming of Mark Twain," by FRANK DAUGHERTY, whose articles from Hollywood frequently appear in the regular pages of this paper as well as in the Weekly Magazine Section.

* * *

When Jesse Lasky was busy in his research for the Mark Twain picture he came across a story that is worth retelling. It happened when Twain was editing a western newspaper and a subscriber wrote him saying he had found a spider folded inside his paper. The subscriber asked if that meant good or bad luck.

Twain wrote back: "Finding a spider in your paper did not mean either good luck or bad for you. The spider was merely looking to see which merchants advertised so that he could go to the store of one who did not, build his web over the door, and remain peaceful and undisturbed for the rest of his days."

* * *

JENNIE REED'S article on the songs of birds will strike a responsive chord in the thoughts of many people. She has studied the choristers of spring, and once found that a song sparrow could sing eight variations of the same tune. She is a student of nature with a facile pen, and comes in the wake of a flock of people who have found joy and inspiration in the songs of birds. The earliest I remember was Prof. F. Schuyler Mathews of Harvard, whose patient efforts in this direction were happily rewarded with notable discoveries. He used to go up to the White Mountains and listen for hours on end to birds singing, and he caught with a precision not common the sweet notes that came rapidly from their throats.

The front cover today is devoted to a little bird on a twig—a poem in nature. The bird has ever been the friend of man. No wonder the poet sang:

> Oh could I fly, I'd fly with thee!
> We'd make with joyful wing
> Our annual visit o'er the globe,
> Companions of the spring.

* * *

PEARL STRACHAN, who has contributed frequently to the Magazine Section, had some knowledge of procedure at New England town meetings from actual contact and research before writing her story, but she made a special trip to the Harpswell Peninsula, on the coast of Maine, to observe the annual event in detail. You have the benefit of her observations. She accompanied John Gould, humorist of the farm, on this expedition, and found that the town meeting is truly "democracy stripped for action."

* * *

ROSCOE DRUMMOND does the final "profile" this week on "dark horses" for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Who are they? If there are any, says Mr. Drummond, "they are so dark they simply aren't visible."

* * *

ANDRE MICHALOPOULOS, who expresses the hopes of Greece in the postwar plans, is a member of the Greek Government-in-Exile. He is a lecturer and writer, having contributed many articles to American newspapers and reviews. He took an active part in organizing Greek resistance in the Middle East. During the Greco-Italian campaign of 1940-41, he gave a 15-minute news commentary in English every night from Athens.

W. W. C.

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS. Defoe workers take more than 10% of their pay in War Bonds

The Toughest Man in the World to Please

THE "hard-to-please" attitude of the Defoe shipbuilder is not a war measure. It's a life-long Defoe tradition. Harry J. Defoe—who founded the yard nearly forty years ago—and his crew are old hands at building sea-going vessels. They know that even peace-time ships that go down to sea must be built to withstand battering that no land-bound structure receives.

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When Peace returns, Defoe's exact engineering, advanced manufacturing technique and skilled craftsmanship will be at the disposal of industry to provide quality products of greater value and lower cost for all Americans to enjoy.

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